

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, Editors. Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

day is quite sure to be followed by a rainstorm or a alluded to the operations of this society not long since, flight of snow. The roads are almost impassable from

splendid crops. What hinders us?

But we have wandered from our subject. It is the time to attend to the whitewashing of buildings and painting them. If you can do so, pitch over the manure heap and let it warm up a little. If you are supjected to a tremendous metamorphic action, that under glass. It is a simple matter. Make a good hill, lay down four bricks or pieces of board and lay a square of glass or pieces of broken glass or stretch some cotton cloth over it and you will soon see the plants coming up and growing. It is pleasant to have cucumbers and summer squashes in July. Clean up the currant bushes. Cut out the old wood and let the currant bushes. Cut out the old wood and let new shoots grow. Graft up that young apple tree. It may be worth some day a hundred dollars. Sow some early peas for the Fourth of July, or near that time-Sprout a few early potatoes in a box. Do not mix them with earth, but simply cover with earth and

er with particular force at this season of the year. He thick, as the heat of the sun dries it very soon." desires especially to know what crop will be most AN Eggological Curiosity. Mr. J. W. Johnson likely to bring the best prices, as well as what will be of this city has left at our office an egg four and the comparative expense of one crop with that of half by five inches in circumference, taken from inside another. There are several important considerations an egg six by eight inches in circumference. This to be taken into the account, before we can answer the double egg, which is something of a curiosity in its question, and much of one farmer's success over that way, was laid by a last July pullet. of another depends upon the exercise of his judgment | Mone good Calves. A cow belonging to Mr. Wm in this matter. Some men are affected chiefly by the Glass of Bangor, recently dropped a calf that weighed consideration that the crop last year was a good one and brought a good price. But this is an uncertain One of the cows owned by Mr. Church Fish of Hope. criterion. Indeed, it is rather an argument against also droppeda calf not long since, which weighed such a decision from the fact that we rarely have large one hundred and twenty-four pounds, when one hour crops of the same article in successive years. We old. think we would generally reverse that rule, and if Comrost ron Conn. A correspondent of the Rure there was a bad crop one year we would make the New Yorker says a good compost for corn, at the greater preparation for the same crop the next year. time or planting, may be made of two bushels of her This is the general rule, though there are sometimes guano, mixed with two of wood ashes and one of plast-

Some crops are more likely to fall in Maine than time the corn is covered. others. We rarely ever fail of a fair crop of corn, while potatoes differ greatly in the production of different years. But there is another consideration which must be taken into the account when we compare the potato crop. If the corn crop fails, there is a supply at hand from the West, and prices rarely bea supply at hand from the west, such process on the farm, see what need repaired on the farm, see what need repaired ones will be required in order to perform the necessary work of the different processes of planting, cultivatwill compensate for the small crop. Farms that are adapted to a special crop should receive special unco-tion to that crop and not be forced out of its natural position. It is bad policy to make a great grass farm a wheat farm. Perhaps the best general rule would be had. This very often happens with mowers. We adapted to a special crop should receive special direcbe to take a series of years and see what coop has suchave known farmers to be disappointed in procuring

erally the best method to adapt the crops to the condition of the soil, with the assurance that he will seoure a crop, and that before the year closes he will sends to have a mowing machine the present season, and such being the case he should give his order for find a market for all he can raise, without troubling the same at once. By so doing he is sure of having it

A correspondent inquires of us about a windmill for A correspondent inquires of the state of the other physical state of the state of t for man's convenience, so little availability has yet been made of the wind as a motive power. Water, steam, fire, and even the subtle element of electricity are now profitably employed to the greatest extent, but the wind which was the first agent that man employed itating the labors of the farmer and gardener, is a

for water power, and has generally given way to something better. The horse-powers now so common for threshing grain are also extensively employed in sawing wood. We have seen many rude attempts in making a large windmill for farming account of this hopper, which admits the making a large windmill for farming and upon the end of the handle directly over the blade is a tunnel-shaped hopper, holding about a pint, into which the seed is placed. By changing the bottom of this hopper, which admits the making a large windmill for farming and upon the end of the handle directly over the blade is a tunnel-shaped hopper, holding about a pint, into which the seed is placed. By changing the bottom of this hopper, which admits a seed of the handle directly over the blade is a tunnel-shaped hopper, holding about a pint, into which the seed is placed. By changing the bottom of this hopper, which admits a series of the seed of the handle directly over the blade is a tunnel-shaped hopper, holding about a pint, into which the seed is placed. By changing the bottom of this hopper, which admits a series of the seed of the handle directly over the blade is a tunnel-shaped hopper, holding about a pint, into which the seed is placed.

having passed the House, to incorporate the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The movement is in the hands of gentlemen of high standing and character in the community, and the object is one which has awakened a wide spread interest. The American Society (New York) was incorporated two years ago, and now similar organiza-April is called the fickle month. To a person unacquainted with nature's operations it is apt to be a and Ohio. In New York city two years ago, cruelty isagreeable month. An occasionally very pleasant to animals was the rule, now it is the exception. We

the mud and everybody seems anxious for the end of organization of such associations in this State. There the mud and everyoody seems anxious for the end of the month. But nature has her purpose in April, or she would not have such a month.

Probably no month in the year does so much toward cruelties to animals are made more stringent and then fitting the soil for the growth of vegetation as April. properly enforced, and is the legitimate work of such The ground is covered more or less with snow at its commencement. This melts and saturates the ground, carrying into it, according to chemists, a notable amount of ammonia for its benefit. The earth gradually thaws on its surface and the elements of the soil good work is being advanced. We make an extract

amount of ammonis for its benefit. The earth gradually thaws on its surface and the elements of the soil are rendered soluble. Cold nights come and freeze up what it had previously thawed. Thus by alternately freezing and thawing, it prepares the ground in such a way that all the food necessary for plants in the soil itself is completely prepared. The strong winds that sometimes prevail serve to evaporate and carry off a vast amount of moisture without allowing the weather to be so warm till the proper time arrives for the leaves and seeds to spring forth. This is a wonderful provision of the Creator, that the elevated temperature is kept in abeyance till a large proportion of surplus moisture is removed from the soil. Hence in Maine we rarely ever see much progress in vegetation. The old couplet is strictly true, that

"April showers

Bring from May flowers."

We remember once of seeing an acre of rye sown the last day of March, but it is now quite as likely to be near the first of May before a large portion of land is sown. Those who contemplate sowing wheat should be all ready to get it into the ground as early as possible information relative to the treatment of animals both in sickness and health, and in the daily or weekly papers, or in pamphlets, send it broadcast throughout the State are compelled to pay every year. It is enormous compared with our State tax. Higher cultivation must prevail. By higher cultivation we mean clean oultivation, for wheat must have a freedom from choking weeds in order to succeed. It is only in this way that the English farmers succeed in raising such splendid crops. What hinders us?

\*\*Notes freeze up down or our law war and alm seeds to go our Senate and House, now in session, and ask them in meroy's name, and for meroy's name, and coverdiving and cred expression, and ask them in meroy's name, and for meroy is made overdiving and cred expression, and ask them in meroy's name, and the wor

### Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

FOSSIL IMPRESSIONS IN OUR ROCKS. (J. T. H., So. Newburg.) The rocks of Maine have generally been metals, such as lead and copper.

COAL TAR FOR ROOFS. In answer to the query of they will sprout just as well, and you can separate our correspondent at New Sharon, in No. 15 of the them without breaking the shoots. There is enough about which you may be kept busy in the month of should prefer to lay it on with a swab in the same manner that boats are covered with pitch. The shingles can be dipped in the tar, but it is a very disagreeable This question comes up before the mind of the farm- job, and does not pay. It should be put on pretty

er. Use a handful in each hill, and cover at the same

# A Timely Hint.

Farmers should lose no time in putting everything in readiness for the approaching campaign of the opening spring. Look over the implements and tools ing, harvesting, &c. After active work of the season oceded the best and been the most remunerative.

The particular mowing machine they wanted, because When there is a diversity of soil on a farm, it is genit was not ordered in season. The farmer knows now, himself beforehand whether he shall receive a high to begin the work of haying in season to cut his hay at the right time and secure the advantage of good weather. If the order is delayed the supply may be exhausted and he fail to procure one. Think of this, and lose no time in deciding the kind you will pur-

# Something New.

One of the latest inventions for the purpose of facil for locomotive purposes as sails to vessels, has almost been entirely superseded by other agents.

Many patents have been taken out in this and other countries for windmill power. The old-fashioned hoe is narrow, as it is not designed for any other use windmill for grinding oorn was a tolerable substitute than that of planting, and upon the end of the handle making a large windmill for farming operations, but dropped, from corn or beans down to the most minute count. The irregular force of the wind renders it difficult giving a uniform motion to the machinery. Then, again, the wind does not always blow when we moved, the seed is dropped and a backward motion want it. want it.

We have thought that a small mill might be made for pumping water, churning, and conducting a washing machine and other light household operations on the farm; but beyond this we doubt if much is ever made out of so fickle an agent as the wind.

eloses the same, when the seed is covered. It appears to be entirely practicable, and its use will do away with much of the laborious work of dropping minute seeds by hand. We intend to try one the present spring. The article was patented June 25, 1867, and is manufactured by Williams & Merrill, Sebec. A Column for Bee Keepers. Circular of Inquiry.

We publish below the circular of queries prepar Maine Bee Keeper's Association for the pur

urpose, and if so with what success? 8. What is the price per pound, of nice box hor your town or your nearest market place? 9. How many more bees can be kept in your ity and yet obtain sufficient pasturage?

10. How do you winter bees, and what attended your method of doing so? 11. Are you troubled with foul-br now do you manage it?

12. Have you practiced transferring warming, if so with what results? 13. What do you regard as the gree

14. Have you had any experience with the ee, if so what has been the result? 15. Do you regard them as superi

mon bee, if so in what respects? 16. Have you found that the Italians extract honey from the red clover?

17. What do you regard as the best position which to set bee-hives?

you manage to escape their depredations? 23. Have you been obliged to resort to artificial eeding, if so what do you use for the purpose? 24. Have you found from your experience that

king birds are destructive to bees?

past winter as follows:

"I commenced to winter ten swarms of bees, all out of doors, and during the early part of our last most severe cold winter I examined the condition of my bees and found that a great many of them were dead, and one swarm wholly dead. I then put four hives into the collar, one in a warm place in the barn, and one in a warm dark closet in the house After this they did well. But very few bees have died, and they all seem smart and lively. Three swarms that are in the moveable frame hives are still out of doors, and are doing well. I think bees will winter better in the moveable frame hives than in any other kind. My present stock of bees sprang from two hives last spring, all Italian."

look back to the scene of my former toils, and feel convinced that I could have enjoyed more comfort with less labor if I had staid where I was. But as there are doubtless, many that are looking for a new location, I would say to the intelligent and virtuous, who possess sufficient means to insure success, come here and take a look at our locality. We can offer you a better chance than Vineland or Hammonton, because the houses are built and the land cleared, and all the appliances of a christian civilization are in full operation. And we shall be glad to have you come and they us to make our beautiful valley what it should have been, and what it may yet be.

Grassdale, Salem, March, 1868.

Chesterville-who says a good word in favor of beekeeping and the increased interest it ought to com-

### Communications.

Renovating Worn out Lands.

It will be understood that the exhaustion of land is than can be done by the means which the Association has at command. The circular will be sent to all bee keepers in Maine whose address is known by the Society, but as many will see it in our columns who might not receive the printed circular, and as replies are desired from as many localities as possible, we hope any of our readers who feel disposed to do so will respond to the same. The junior editor of the farmen is Secretary of the Association, to whom let ters of reply should be sent.

With a view of encouraging the business of bee-culture in our State, and of obtaining and disseminating all possible knowledge upon the subject, as well as to solicit practical information from bee-keepers to be incorporated into a report to be presented at the next Annual Meeting of the Scolety, (to be held in connection with the Board of Agriculture in January 1869.) the Maine Bee Keepers' Associations:

1. How many swarms of bees are kept in your town or within the circle of your acquaintance?

2. What kind of hive is chiefly in use among your bee-keepers?

3. What is the average length of the honey seasont 5. What plants afford the most and best quality of honey?

4. What is the average length of the honey seasont 5. What plants, if any, are cultivated especially for bee-pasturage?

7. Has the alsike clover ever been grown for the various of the following subjects and the subject and the proposed and it is a special with which to perform the work. Before proceeding farther, I wish to lay it down as a primary consideration that no one who attempts the renovation of land should think of selling off his crops; these and as much more scan be conomosically purchased, must be spent upon the land. For the interpolated of the propose, and if so with what success?

islly tion of land should think of selling off his crops; these and as much more as can be economically purchased, must be spent upon the land. For the interest of his business it is desirable that some of the farm er's crops should be sold for the supply of non-producers, but they should be spared from lands of a different character; even those branches of farming which draw largely on the phosphates, and send the product abroad, should be sparingly followed. I am greatly mistaken if the cheese factories and milk condensing factories established in some parts of the country, do not leave an ugly mark on the land. Even wool raising is quite objectionable on this ground, the only mitgations being the great assistance that sheep render in the work of renovation. The easiest draft on the land and the best return, will be made by the fattening of animals. Let animals be purchased from other sections with their frame nearly matured, then put the land into a course of cropping that will furnish the best assistance to this course, and at the same time draw least on the land, and use the product perhaps in connection with grain or other food purchased time draw least on the land, and use the product perhaps in connection with grain or other food purchased from abroad. In England, much is done in this way, the operator being satisfied if he can make his purchase food pay by throwing in his labor, and perhaps considerable grass or turnips in addition. In this way, the soil has become capable of producing abundant crops and supporting a dense population. The crops that I would recommend to be cultivated in this case, are buck wheat, peas, beans, and roots of all kinds. These all draw largely from the atmosphere, but must 18. Have you a bee-house, or do you let the hives remain in the open air?

19. If you have had experience with any of the patented hives, will you please state what kind, and what success you have had with them?

20. What is the largest number of colonies kept by any one person within your knowledge?

21. Please state the greatest increase from one 21. Please state the greatest increase from one swarm during the past season, within your knowledge?

22. Are you troubled with bee moths, and how do ne and sow in drills with a little phosphate or some equivalent, the common English or strap leaf turnip, having previously sowed clover and harrowed it in.

Harvest your turnips in the fall, scattering the leaves about for the protection of the clover. In the spring sow plaster, and out for hay the first of July, and then repeat the turnips, seeding down as before. You may sow a field to turnips to be fed off by sheep or other clock reise account of the protection of the clover. Answers to the above should be returned to the Sec-retary of the Association, at Augusta, on or before grass land with muck or fine soil. There is scarcely grass land with muck or fine soil. There is scarcely A QUEER FREAK IN BEES. A correspondent of the

A QUEER FREAK IN BEES. A correspondent of the Country Gentleman tells the following story of a swarm of bees who were unsatisfied with the hive provided for them, slithough another swarm put into the same found no trouble with it. Can any of our beekeepers tell what the cause of their singular action must have have been?

"I had a swarm of bees that I hived five times in one hive, and then they would not stay. Every time they wanted to fly away, I would sprinkle them with water, and finally they stopped all night on the outside of the hive, and the next morning I hived them in another hive, and they went to work with a will, and seemed contented, and did well, but the fun of it was, they were bound to run or fly off, and I was bound to have some fun with them if they did; but as soon as they saw how bad I wanted them to stay, they concluded to stop, seeing I let them partially have their way by furnishing another hive. Now some will say that hive number one was not fit to put them in, that they did not like it, &c., but that wont go down, as a swarm issuing the next day and hived in hive number one staid the first time."

Wintering Bees. Our correspondent Stephen Richardson, writing us from Belgrade, under date of March 9th, gives his experience in wintering bees the past winter as follows:

"I commenced to winter ten swarms of bees, all out of doors, and during the early part of our last most

"That Elephant,"

MOVEABLE CORN HIVE. Mr. H. Whitney, of South Chesterville—who says a good word in favor of beekeeping and the increased interest it ought to command from our farmers generally—informs us that he makes the Quinby Moveable Comb Hive, regards it as agood as any in use, and can furnish a few to those who wish. As there is no patent on there hives, and as our correspondent promises us information on transferring, artificial swarming, &c., we give him the advantage of this bit of free advertising, although it is contrary to our rules.

A Saye Business. A writer in the New Hampshire Farmer, in giving some account of his management of bees, and contrasting the old with the present modes of keeping them as to hives, general management, &c., says: "I consider bee-keeping just as surea source of profit as the culture of grain and grass, or the rearing of stock, if the same amount of pains is taken. There is no more reason why a bee-keeper should lose half his cattle or sikep."

Basswood ros Bers. An intelligent and succonful bee-raiser of our sequaintance says that the flowers of the basswood tree form the most valuable feed for honey-making of anything yet known. We have noticed them very thickly scattered ever the trees, when in blossom, but were not aware it possemed the value attributed to it by our friend. What facts have been elicited on this point by other bee masters?

A Good Errorr. Mr. D. Mansur of Monroe, writes us that last spring he had six swarms, and they swarmed twelve times. From them he obtained something over two hundred pounds of box honey, and his been paid him one hundred dollars clear profit. Mr. M. uses the moveable comb hive. The above caption is the term applied to the Stat

its location, and the disadvantages which it labors under would be greatly diminished, and the school for which we feel so much interest, would soon take its place in the van of educational institutions, and would soon be fulfilling the mission for which it was intended. Let us then put aside our prejudices and sectional strife and devote our energies to the advancement of "education of the masses."

Which we feel so much interest, would soon take its place in the van of educations for which it was intended. Let us then put aside our prejudices and sectional strife and devote our energies to the advancement of "education of the masses."

Comus.

By Samuel Holmes, of Peru. By SAMUEL HOLMES, OF PERU.

s publication will provoke no further tontroversy,

MESSIS. EDITORS:—Some time since, I proposed a little discussion through the columns of your paper, upon the comparative value of milch cows, by eliciting answers to the following query: If a cow that is five years old and will make two hundred pounds of butter a year, is worth fifty dollars, what is another one of the same age, that will make three hundred pounds a year worth, (both for the dairy) they being equal in other respects? Noticing no reply, I propose to give my views, glad to be corrected by those who differ from me in opinion.

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A portion of our farmers fully appreciate the value of good cows; while some seem to think that a cow is a cow, and when they hear of the superiority of others over their own, attribute it to high feeding. There are others who are fully aware that there is a difference in cows, and that theirs are no more than an average or perhaps hardly that, but do not believe it would pay to change for those which would cost twice as much as they can get for these they now have They do not believe that one hundred, and one hundred and fifty dollars are paying prices for cows. Let us examine this, by reference to the query which none put to an old farmer who had kept cows for about half a century, and was considered in the main, a man of good judgman. He quickly replied to my interinguity given about, "sevenity-five dollars," I shall surprise perhaps hardly though the properties of the common bard of the properties of the common bard of the properties of the common breed also. I have a considered in the main, a man of good judgman. He quickly replied to my interinguity given about, "sevenity-five dollars," I shall seven the common breed and fifty dollars to common bard of the properties of the common breed and fifty dollars to common been in the same and the produced five hundred pounds a year's more dollars, which is a produced, and consequently was worth more than No. 2. This added to the price of No. 2, makes No. 1 stand two hundred dollars. Doubtless there are many farmers keeping from

"Which is the more profitable, the raising of sheep

as the sconer we do away with sectional feeling regarding location, and join hands for the success of the Institution, the better it will be.—EDE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Milch Cows---Their Comparative Value.

Messas. Editors:—Some time since, I proposed a little discussion through the columns of your paper, upon the comparative value of milch cows, by eliciting answers to the following query: If a cow that is five very result and care in the success of the labor of the stress and making no account of the stress and oxen, and making no account of the stress and oxen account oxer ar

to, and if possible superior to the best three, letting the butcher have those and those only, which are not the most profitable for the dairy. If it is found too much trouble to keep each cow's milk by itself one week and see how much butter it will make, its richness may be very easily tested as follows: Fill glass tumblers nearly full from the milk of each cow; it is be of equal depth in each, not use the first milk drawn nor the last, but take it from the pail after milking; set them side by side, and when the cream has risen it can readily be seen how the thickness of the cream on each compares with the others.

Wishing to buy a cow, a neighbor who had several and regarded the mall good ones, offered me my choice with but little difference in price. One was taken home for a week, either to buy or pay for her use. At the same time, I asked for a little milk from another one, taking it from the pail. The milk of the two was tried as above described, and the cream on the milk from the cow taken home found to be nearly twice as a thick as on that from the other; and finding her milk for four days to make seven pounds and five contractions. Please appropriate these, my left hand scribblings, to your columns, or to the flames, as you deem the most proper place.

For the Maine Farmer

Turnips for making Beef.

Which will make, five me not the middle of May to the middle of September, would not, I think the average price of good cheese for the last eight years has been and two-third cents per pound. At this price fifteen hundred pounds of cheese. I think the average of cheese would bring two hundred and fifty dollars. One gallon and a half of milk per day for each cow, would not, I think, be a high estimate. This would give fifteen hundred pounds of cheese. I think the average of cheese. I think the average price of good cheese for the last eight years has been about thirty cents per pound. At this price fifteen hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter, after suspending cheese-making. I believe the average price o

Turnips for making Beef.

Messes. Entrons:—It has been often said that turnips for feeding cattle are but little better than snow balls. I beg to differ with the statement, and having experimented for two years, I have come to the conclusion that we can raise nothing on which to fatten cattle, so cheap as turnips.

In the spring of 1866, I purchased a farrow cow, in very thin flesh, feeding her with my others on good hay with a little meal or vegetables daily until she was turned out to pasture. The last of August I commenced to thin out my turnip patch, (the varieties were large white flat English, Purple Top strap leaf, Rusian rutsbags, and several others grown from seed obtained from the Patent Office at Washington) and throw to the cows until harvesting, commencing with last of hands of the last of hard turning the last of hard the last of hard turning the last of hard the last of hard turning the last of hard the last of hard turning the last of the series of the cows, and manufacture the cheese and butter, than it does to take care of the cows, and manufacture the cheese and butter, than it does to take care of the cows, and manufacture the cheese and butter, than it does to take care of the cows, and manufacture the cheese and butter, than it does to take care of the cows, and manufacture the cheese. It is admit; but sheep need a good deal of care and attendion, especially in the spring of the year when they admit; but sheep need a good deal of care and attendion, especially in the spring of the year when they admit; but sheep need a good

was turned out to pasture. The last of August I commondo this out my turnip patch, (the varieties were large white flat English, Purp 1 patch, the varieties were large white flat English and the varieties were large white flat English and the varieties were large white flat English. Purp 1 patch and the varieties were large white flat English and the varieties were large white flat English and the varieties of the policy of the patch and the varieties of the policy and the patch and the varieties of the policy and the patch and

From an article on seeds and their improven mmunicated to a recent number of the Country Gentleman, by W. H. White of Connecticut, we make the following extract :

"Probably most of the readers of this have heard or read of the great labor, perseverance and expense of the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, in improving our potato, and resulting in the addition of several of the new varie-ties which are before the public; probably no man ever spent the same amount of time, labor and expense in improving any one article of agricultural productice, as he did, during his life-time, in improv-ing the potato. Only about half a dozen varieties were considered worthy of cultivation out of some six-teen thousand produced, thus showing the great un-certainty of seed producing even as good as its perent kind.

ing and preserving seed—requisites too freequently unheeded by far too many farmers, who would find their profits greatly enhanced by proper attention to

influence the soil exerts, and the connection of soff and product. The season, whether wet or dry, also affects the quality and quantity of produce, from any given amount of seed. The mode of culture, kind and quality of manure applied, amount, and how applied, besides many other causes, exert a marked influence over the products of any variety of seed; but in all cases it is found that with the same culture, &c., that superior seed produces superior product.

The rotation, or course of cropping, will not only affect the quantity of the product, but in a measure also the quantity. In view, then, of the foregoing, it becomes the farmer who would improve his culture and obtain the best results from his labor expended, to plant only the best seed, and use special care in

to plant only the best seed, and use special care in growing and saving his seed, and improving his crops by improving the quality of his seed and his general

careful management, underdraing where necessary and thoroughly working the soil, he can greatly amel-iorate the effects of unfavorable weather and seasons."

### Professor Gamgee.

Our readers have probably noticed in the journals Our readers have probably noticed in the journals of the day the arrival in this country of Prof. John Gamgee of London, a gentleman who has distinguished himself not only for the eminent position in his profession, (that of Veterinary Surgeon) which he has attained, being in advance of any man who speaks the English language, but also for his untiring efforts to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among animals.

The government was advised by him of the immense loss sustained by those diseases, and was forewarmed that unless precautions were taken the rinderpest would be added to the list of destructive diseases in the British Isles. But, as in Massachusetts when pleuro pneumonia arrived in it, some of the knowing ones who were afraid that their private business might suffer, interfered. The consequence was, the loss of three hundred thousand head of cattle and twenty millions

His visit to this country is in connection with a sup ply of animal food at comparatively small cost. It is well known that a large number of cattle in South well known that a large number of eattle in South America and Texas, are slaughtered, the hides and tallows being the only part of the animal from which any revenue is derived. By a process for which he has letters patent, meat is subjected to heat for several weeks, and remains perfectly sweet and nutritious. We ate last week a piece of mutton killed the first of November, which was subjected to eighty degrees of heat for ten weeks, then transported across the Atlantic in the hold of a ship. It was perfectly sweet, juicy, and retained the flavor of mutton; in fact no one could have supposed it had been killed more than ten days.—Mass. Ploughman.

# Excellent Whitewash.

As the house cleaning time will soon be here, it may not be amiss to say a few words in regard to whitewashing. There are many recipes published, but we believe the following to be the best that can be White chalk is the best substitute for lime as a wash. A very fine and brilliant whitewash preparation of chalk is called "Paris White." This we buy at the chalk is called "Paris White." This we buy at the paint stores for three cents a pound, retail. For each sixteen pounds of Paris White we procure half a pound of the white transparent glue, costing twenty-five cents (fifty cents a pound.) The sixteen pounds of Paris White is about as much as a person will use in a day. It is prepared as follows: The glue is covered with cold water at night and in the morning is carefully heated, without scorching, until dissolved. The Paris White is stirred in with hot water enough to give it the proper milky consistency for applying The Paris White is stirred in with hot water enough to give it the proper milky consistency for applying to the walls, and the dissolved glue is then added and thoroughly mixed. It is then applied with a brush like the common lime whitewash. Except on very dark and smoky walls and cealings, a single cost is sufficient. It is nearly equal in brilliancy to "zino white," a far more expensive article.

The Germanioun Telegraph remarks on grafting as follows: "A sharp pen-knife and a good fine saw are indispensable. Splitting the stalk so that the bark shall not be bruised—and shaping the scion wedge-fashion both ways, preserving also the bark uninjured—and placing the rim of the wood of both stock and scion exactly together, so that the sap can intermingle—there is no danger of failure if properly waxed. We make a shoulder to the graft and think it adds to the certainty of success, though probably weakens it. We prefer also two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grows more vigorously. We wish to remind those preparing grafting wax, that we have found four parts of rosin, one part of becawax, and one part beef tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them together in a skillet, (which is the best,) or a tin cup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and be used at one heating up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between two bricks or stones."

# Hints to Poulterers.

1. Secure yourselves by keeping no more stock than you can feed and care for in the best manner, and

2. Keep Brahmas, Dorkings, or Boltons.
3. Feed your grain or vegetables hot.
4. Be sure the fowls have gravel and shells, and the hells half burnt are better than raw. One hundred

fowls will consume a peck a week.

5. Feed meat, if possible, it being very natural.

6. Choose perfect eggs for breeding purposes.

7. Let your hands be free from grease while handling eggs to be set. An egg beameared with broken yolk will not hatch.

yolk will not hatch.

8. Put a newspaper in the bottom of the nest designed for setting eggs; chaff or fine straw on top.

9. Brehma chickens need hat little care; Dorkings more; Bolton or Creole most.

10. Smear the sides and breasts of the eld mother with oil, composed of half whale and half petroleum; do this the first night after leaving the nest. This is a prevention for all the ills chickens are heir to.

11. Give clean water and small sized grain (excepting rye.)—G. A. L. in Rural New Yorker.

# Let Well Enough Alone.

When you have a good strawberry or raspberry which saits your soil, don't throw it saids for say new sort with a high-sounding name and high-sounding praise; but stick to it. If the new sort turns out to be a real acquisition, you can grow it if you like quite time snough to enjoy any good qualities it may possess. We know of persons who are always changing their varieties of small fruits—always experimenting—and are nearly always without a good supply. In our experience of a series of years we have found the "let.well-enough-slone" policy to be the best. When convinced that a new variety of this or that was an improvement, it was adopted and recommended, and

# CheMaine Jurmer.

Angusta, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER 2.00 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly achieved to in all cases All payments made by subscribers to the Fanishs will be bd in accordance with our new marring method. The pri

apon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's a show the time to which he has past, and will constitu thack, a valid receipt for moneys resultted by him. his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which if has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be mable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

M V. Damarno will call upon subscribers in the county Washington, during the months of April and May.

Mr. C. S. Aven will visit the county of Sagadahoc during the month of April, as an agent for the Matter Farmer.

Mr. S. W. Taben is now engaged in canvassing the County of Scanefec.

### The Trial of the President.

The trial of the President by the Senate, sitting a a high Court of Impeachment, was commenced Monday last, and will probably be continued without delay or interruption to its final conclusion, resulting in the conviction or acquital of the accused. The opening argument of the prosecution was made by Gen. Butler, occupying about three hours of the session on Monday, and is spoken of as a production of great ability. We publish in our report of the propeedings, a brief abstract of the argument, including its closing passages, in which the charges of malfeasance in office by the President are summed up and reiterated. Then followed the introduction of testimony by Mr. Wilson on behalf of the managers which occupied the remainder of the session of the day.

On Tuesday the trial was resumed, and the managers proceeded with the introduction of evidence The testimony of Mr. W. A. Burleigh having been objected to by the counsel for the President, and the obection being sustained by the Chief Justice, a long iscussion ensued upon the prerogative of the latter, under the rules, to make decisions upon points of law and evidence without the right of appeal to the Senate by the counsel in the case. The Senate retired to consult together upon the question, and after an abscence of four hours, returned to the chamber, having voted to sustain the Chief Justice in the position assumed by him. This terminated the procedings of the day.

cision upon which had not been reached at 21 o'clock, when the report of the day's proceedings was made

MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND SHIP OWNERS. A meet ing of the ship-owners and ship-masters of New England was held in Boston on Friday of last week, for the purpose of forming an association for the protec-tion and advancement of the interests of ship-owners. The call for the meeting set forth that owing to no concert of action among themselves, the owners and captains of vessels have hitherto been at the mercy of consignees, and that the principal object of forming an association was to regulate the number of lay days for receiving and discharging cargoes. The Association adopted the form of a hill of lading in use by the Philadelphia Association. The form differs from the usual bill of lading in containing a clause declaring that "twenty-four hours after arrival at the port of destination (and notice thereof to the consignee) there shall be allowed for receiving cargo at the rate of one day (Sundays excepted) for every hundred tons there of; after which the cargo, consignee, or assignee, shall pay demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton a day upon the full amount of cargo, for each and every day's detention beyond the days specified in the bill of lading, until the cargo is fully discharged, which demurrage shall constitute a lien upon the cargo."

Judah Baker of Boston is the President of the Asso siation, James Baker Treasurer, J. W. Linnell Recordng and Benjamin Crawley Corresponding Secretaries. Portland, and T. J. Stewart of Bangor are on the

Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Bate's College, has been successful in raising by subscription among the friend of the institution in Maine and other States, the sun of \$30,000, required to secure the \$50,000 previous ly promised by Mesers. Bates and F. Skinner & Co., of Boston. This makes the permanent fund of the College \$110,000. The value of the College buildings, grounds, &c., is \$70,000. Total assets \$180,000. The College should, however, have a fund of about \$200,000 in order that the annual interest, in connection with the tuition, may meet the running expenses of the institution, which needs and must soon have additional professors. Dr. Cheney is now engaged in the effort to raise the amount required.

BANGOR PRODUCE MARKET. The Whig gives the following report of the produce market in that city last week. Loose hay sells at from \$15 to \$16 for the best quality-second quality, from \$12 to \$14 pressed, \$16 to \$18; straw, \$8 to \$9; pressed straw, \$10; oats, \$1; barley, \$1.25; potatoes, \$1.12 to \$1.15; Sebec earlies, \$1.50, but the demand for these is wholly for early planting, and will soon be over. Yellow-eyed beans, \$4.75 to \$4.80; extra pea beans, from \$5 to \$5.25; eggs, from 28 to 25 cents; butter but very little coming in-winter from 40 to 42 cents solid, from 42 to 45 cents; nice fall made, from 48 to 50 cents. Corn is selling from the stores at \$1.50; meal at from \$1 50 to \$1.55; flour, good extra Western, can be bought at from \$13 to \$13.50.

The Farmington Chronicle says that W. F. Bicknell, Esq., of Phillips, who jumped overboar from the steamer Forest City, was formerly a merchant in Boston, but losing largely by debts at the South, at the beginning of the war, retired to Phillips where he has since been an officer of the town. He saved but little property, except some Mexican bonds of the nominal value of \$22,000, and the improbability of ever realizing anything from them seems t have led him to commit suicide. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and one daughter.

A New MILITARY DISTRICT. The President having directed Gen. Grant to promulgate an order relieving Gen. Hancock from command of the Fifth Military District, and assigning him to command of the military district of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Vashington, a resolution passed the Senate on Satur day making inquiry of the President by what author ty the new military district was established. The or der of the President has been officially promulgated

We learn from the Portland Press that Mi Smith of Skowbegan, who, on Monday, the 9th inst. fell on the railroad track and had her ankle crushe as she was attempting to get into the train when i was in motion, at the Kennebec depot at Portland was in motion, at the Kennebec depot at Porting, was obliged to suffer the amputation of her leg at the knee joint, on Wednesday last, but was so prostrated by the operation that she died on Saturday. Her remains were conveyed to the house on the afternoon of

FIRE. The alarm of fire on Tuesday morning la was caused by the partial burning of the house of Jas Carlin, on the east side: Damage \$75, covered by insurance. The Journal well says in relation to the alarm given: "Now that the Baptist bell is taker down we should think it advisable to ring both the Congregationalist and Memoran conas many of our firemen live a long distance from the

New Stramship Contant. A new company has been organized in Rottland, with a capital of \$157,000 to carry on the business of a line of steamship between Portland and New York. The following gentlemen were elected a board of Directors: John B. Coyle, Harrison J. Libby, H. B. Hart, John M. Browo, of Portland, Chas. M. Bailey of Winthrop. Henry Fox, Esq., was chosen Secretary and Treasuror.

Kinsman has a very useful little article called the "Novelty Pencil Holder," which being conven iently attached to the coat or vest, obviates the necessity of carrying the pencil in the pockets where it is not always to be found when wanted in an emergency.

Editorial Correspondence.

WESTBROOK, March 27, 1868. Bear Farmers—Westbrook is so situated that the traveler is very apt to overlook it from its proximity to Portland. It is a large town, having seventy-five miles of road and containing six different villages, some of which powers considerable importance. Among those best known are Woodford's Corner, Strondwater, Morrill's Corner, and Succerappa. The latter village is extensively engaged in manufactures and is a flourishing place, as it is situated on the Presumpsoot and has an excellent water power. At Woodford's Corner the citizens have built an elegant school kouse at an expense of eighteen themself dollars. Its school is under excellent disopline and instruction. At the Point near Deering's Bridge, is an extensive pottery, DEAR FARMERS-Westbrook is so nituated that the where drain tile are manufactured, which finds a ready sale. At the extreme north part of the town, three millions six hundred and thirty-five thousand known as Duck Pond, is the manufactory of the Cumberland Bone Manure, which has received the most about five hundred and ninety millions of able bodied their valuable fertilizer.

On Stevens' Plains is situated the Westbrook Semipary. It is pleasantly located, has a large and well ty-eight millions of strong men, and capable of doing chapel. It has two hundred students, and is in a compared to the steam power of England."

flourishing condition under the care of Rev. Mr. Mc. Reliable statistics inform us that the exports and smaller fruits and flowers.

interests, that it is difficult to manage its municipal period was but twenty-nine per cent. affairs. That portion bordering on Back Cove will to Morrill's Corner, which renders the situation very earliest practicable moment. convenient for the citizens who are doing business in town. It was out here that we stumbled upon the pleasant home of Br. Elwell of the Portland Tranecript, who, though scorched badly by the great fire, still preserves his energy. We were indebted to him

for many attentions while in the vicinity. Evergreen Cemetery is owned by a company in lots. It is a heautiful spot, neatly kept, and like every other city of the dead, receives new accessions to its population every day. There are many splendid grass farmers in the town. They frequently haul manure from the city to top-dress their lands. The soil is of a heavy chy loam, and well adapted to grass. Muscle mud is also hauled on to the interior farms to a considerable extent, and is very valuable as a manure. The whole town is among the wealthiest in the State, in proportion to its population.

EXAMINATION OF THE CITY SCHOOLS. The Aunual examination of the High and Grammar Schools of this city took place last week, and following the course of previous occasions of like character were well attended by parents and friends of the schools and highly ed by parents and friends of the schools and highly satisfactory to all present. The graduating class of the Grammar School consisted of twenty-two pupils, whose average ages were 134 years; and the tests to which they were subjected in their recitations, especially in mathematics, evinced a thoroughness on the part of the teacher and close application on their own part highly creditable to both. At the close of the exercises the teacher, Mr. John A. Andrews, was made the recipient, from his pupils, of a beautiful silver ice

pitcher and goblet as a mark of their cateem. The examination in the High School proved another triumph to the ability, faithfulness and skill of the accomplished Principal, Mr. Frank H. Waterhouse, who is too well known in connection with the educational interests of our city to need a word of commendation from us. In Geometry and Latin his pupils discharged themselves with great credit, and the intricate questions of the Principal were answered with a promptness and accuracy in the highest degree some change

A small force of hands are employed in rebuilding the foundation of that part of the machine shop at the dam in this city—the property of the Sprague Manufacturing Company—which was destroyed by fire in December last; and so far as can be ascertained from the somewhat reticent statements of those having the oversight of the operations, the plan of the Company is to rebuild that portion of the shop north of the part that is at present standing, consisting of two tenements, each 50 by 60 feet, and instead of being two stories in height from the ground, it will be three ing the foundation of that part of the machine shop for manufacturing operations. The shafting that has been recently introduced into that part of the shop now standing will afford sufficient power for the portion to be erected, although another wheel will probably be introduced to rely upon in any contingency that may arise. When this building shall be completed, may arise. When this building shall be completed, the Mesers. Cowee will probably occupy the middle tenement, and D. W. Moshier a portion of the north one, the remaining part being occupied as a first class grist-mill, which it is understood will be leased by Mesers. Parrott & Bradbury. Should there be a demand for the same that part of the Company's works (also destroyed at the same time,) between the machine shop and the saw-mill, will, without doubt be

FFA case that has excited some interest in this city was recently decided by the S. J. Court now in sitting, it being an action of trover brought by Mrs. Kate Delaney against Col. Darius Alden of this city, to recover \$6500 in U.S. Bonds, which were delivered to said Alden by Mrs. Delaney to secure the release of her husband, Geo. M. Delaney, from confinement in the Concord (N. H.) State Prison, where he was placed for alleged fraud in substitute brokerage. The bonds were delivered to defendant Nov. 22, 1865, with the understanding and agreement that unless he procured the liberation of Delaney within thirty days was not released until July, 1866, and then only under the provisions of a general order of the War Deceptions, to be argued at the next Law Term of the and Artema a Libbey, Esqs. for the plaintiff, and Hon. soldiery. Bion Bradbury of Portland, and Sewall Lancaster

last, 28th ult., James E. Hamlin was elected Super-intendent of Burial Grounds; Messrs. Choat and Tripp were appointed by the Mayor to take charge of the pension business, and the Mayor and Aldermen were sutherized to receive proposals to purchase the right, thus allowing the free escape of gas into his room, by authorized to receive proposals to purchase the right, thus allowing the free escape of gas into his room, by title and interest of the city in the Augusta House property. An order was referred to Committee on lost his life. The parents of the young man were sent Fire Department authorizing the Chief Engineer to for to care for him, and the father, while thus enpurchase new hose, and the following petitions were gaged, became insane, and it was found necessary to eferred: Petition to raise the pay of firemen to Comnittee on Finance; of Daniel Woodward for authority use portion of sidewalk on Bridge street, while ouilding, to Committee on Highways; of J. H. Low to raise his store to two stories; of James Savage for a Chamberlain: new road; of R. H. Dolliver for permission to raise his tore. Henry Hoxie was approved as special police at

THE SENTENCE OF YOUNG. At the March term of the S. J. Court for Oxford County, Truman P. Young Vassalboro'. was tried for the robbery of the Norway Savings Bank, in September last, and sentenced to nine years imprisonment in the State Prison. The jury rendered a verdict after a consultation of fifteen minutes. The strongest point in evidence against him was the fact that a piece of rubber cloth found near the safe robbed, and which with other pieces had been used to deaden the sound of the blast, was of the same quality as that found in Young's trunk and exactly fitted another commencing Jan. 1, 1869; and to transact any other business that may be deemed expedient.

We have been indebted during the present ses-sion to Hona. Lot M. Morrill and Jas. G. Blaine, for gregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Free Baptist con-frequent favors in the form of valuable Congressional gregations, will be held on Fast Day, (the 9th last.) documents, for which they will please accept our in the Methodist Church at the usual hour of Sabbath

Productive Power of Great Britain.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I observe that your notice of Point near Deering's Bridge, is an extensive pottery, work of eight hundred pages, says: "The steam en-

(avorable commendations from our best farmers. We men,) "which would give about three horse-power to exceedingly regretted our inability to visit their works. each inhabitant, and of course a much greater num-We learned, however, that they are making extensive ber per head to her manufacturing classes. But if arrangements to supply the wants of farmers with we estimate but two horse-power per capita, as the maximum made use of by our (American) ten millions of manufactures, we have a force equal to twenfinished seminary building, a boarding house and much more work. Yet, how insignificant is this when

Collester. Near by is the nursery formerly known imports (and of course the productive capacity) of as the Adams' nursery. We did not visit it. There Great Britain, increased from 1841 to 1861, three hunis also another nursery devoted more especially to the dred per cent., and the production of coal from twenty millions of tons in 1841, to eighty millions of tons The town is so large and has so many different local in 1861, while the increase in population during this

This startling exhibit of the energy of our great eventually be settled by business men from Portland. competitor for the markets of the world, in view of A street laid out along the shores of Back Cove would our progress in population, and our immense resource enhance the value of property and make not only a as compared with Great Britain, should awaken us to beautiful drive, but would make sites for beautiful a due sense of the great importance of giving our wasuburban residences. Horse cars run every half hour tar-power useful and constant employment at the Augusta, March 26, 1868.

> STATE OF MAINE, BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

Devoutly recognizing the God of our fathers, I do ereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, ap-Portland, where a large proportion of the city have point Thursday, the Ninth day of April next, as a point Thursday, the Ninth day of April next, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer. Let us on that day, as a people, meditate upon our soleum obligations to God, and seek of Him a right way for us, that both our labors and our sufferings, begun, continued and ended in Him, may be blessed with the plenteous fruits of His providence and His grace; in the sure hope, through the Great Humiliation unto Victory for our sake, that what is sown in weakness shall be raised in power. hall be raised in power.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this

twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-second.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

By the Governor: FRANKLIN M. DREW, Secretary of State.

CONGRESSIONAL. On Wednesday last the President Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus cases. On Thursday the bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of \$2 to 9. In the House on Friday the bill was passed by a vote of \$12 to 34, and has become a law.

The effect of this legislation is to deprive any citizen of the right of the writ of habeas corpus to be issued by any of the Courts of the United States, within their jurisdiction, or by any Judge of such Court, in the following case, that is—"Where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Courtitation, or of any treate or law of the United may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution, or of any treaty or law of the United

In the House on Saturday, after a long disc a promptness and accuracy in the highest degree praiseworthy. The schools now eujoy a vacation of Governor may thereafter convene the legislature chosnents, to the qualified electors of Alabama for ratify cation, at such time as it may designate. Whenever a majority vote shall have ratified the Constitution so submitted, and the Legislature shall have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United

two stories in height from the ground, it will be three stories with a flat roof, thus giving greater facilities in by the House, and an additional provision adopte

THE CASE OF KIMBALL. The Lewiston Journa says many rumors are affoat concerning the results of the investigation into the case of Horace E. Kimball. whose body was recently found in the canal at that place. The father of the deceased still believes foul play was the cause of his death, and the body after death was buried by its murderers, and thrown into the water, perhaps not more than twenty-four hours before its recovery. His reasons for this opinion are that the body was covered with clay, and especially the face to such an extent that it was a long time before it could be washed off. He states also that the bottom of the canal is not clay; that at the time of his son's disappearance the canal was ice bound; and that it is a strange coincidence that the hat of the decease

should be found near by him in the water. TURKISH ATROCITIES IN CRETE. The Provisions Government of the island of Crete, now struggling for independence publishes an official bulletin of Turkish massacres and crimes, which discloses the fact tha the bonds should be returned to plaintiff. Delaney from June 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868, one hundred and twenty married women, and forty-three other females, of from two to twenty years of age, and thirpartment; therefore plaintiff claims the bonds. The ty-seven from twenty to thirty years, 55 children and partment; therefore plaintiff claims the bonds. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$45 men, chiefly aged, were massacred, and 84 marjury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$45 men, chiefly aged, were massacred, and 84 marjury returned as the counsel for the defendant filed exceptions, to be argued at the next Law Term of the Tarks, 35 corpses were devoured by dogs, 23 victims Court. The trial occupied two days, and was conducted with much ability on both sides—Jos. Baker were desecrated and disgustingly outraged by Moslem

A SAD TRAGEDY. On Monday morning last, about o'clock, Mr. Asa C. Briggs of South Dover, committed suicide in Portland by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. It appears that his son who came to Portland last week and was stopping at the Walker lost his life. The parents of the young man were sent remove him to the Station House, where he committed suicide as above stated.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. The following minations have been made by His Excellency, Gov

Railroad Commissioner, Geo. P. Sewall of Oldtown; Superintendent of Publication of Documents relating to the Hydrographic Survey, Walter Wells of Port-land; Judge of Municipal Court in Bath (to fill va-cancy.) Washington Gilbert of Bath; Fish Wardon for Kennebec county, John W. Livermore of North

morning worship. Rev. Mr. King will preach.

On Monday, 80th inst., the trial of President Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in

The House of Representatives was then announced, and the members appeared, headed by Mr. Wash-burne, of Illinois, on the arm of the Clerk of the House of the last day of trial were then read.

Mr. Butler commenced his opening speech at a quar-

Mr. Butler commenced his opening speech at a quiter before I o'clock. He spoke at great length, pi senting to the Senate several propositions of fact a law upon which the House of Representatives wounders. endeavor to sustain the cause of the people against the President. The speaker reviewed the impeachment trials of other countries in order to show in the light of those precedents what really constituted impeacha-ble offences. He defined an impeachable high crime or misdemeanor to be one in its nature or consequences subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of government or highly prejudicial to public interest, and this might consist of a violation of the Constitu-tion, of law, of official oath or of duty, by act commitomitted; or without violating positive law by the abuse of discretionary powers from improper mo-

Mr. Butter referred to the impeachment of Lord Danby. He said this case went a great way towards establishing the principle that no Minister could shelter himself behind the throne by pleading obedience to the orders of his sovereign. He was answerable for the justice, honesty and utility of all measures emanating from the Crown as well as for their loyalty, and this executive administration was or ought to be subordinate in all great matters of policy to the super-intendence and virtual control of the two Houses of

High Court of Impeachment was really the Senate or not, and passed on to the matter of competency of one of the triers on account of the affinity to the accused. We believe it is his right, nay, his duty to the State he represents to sit upon the trial as he would upon any other matter which should come before the Senate. His seat and vote belong to his constituents, and not to himself, to be used according to his best judgment upon every grave matter before the Senate.

Mr. Butler concluded his argument a s follows:
"To the bar of this High Tribunal, invested with all its great power and duties, the House of Representatives has brought the President of the United States by the most solemn form of accusation, charging him with high crimes and misdemeanors in office, as set forth in the several articles which I have thus feebly presented to your attention. Now, it seems necessar that I should briefly touch upon and bring freshly t that the intents with which and the purposes for which the respondent committed the acts alleged against him may be fully understood. Upon the first reading of the articles of impeach

ment, the question might have arisen in the mind of some Senator, why are these acts of the President only presented by the House when history informs us that others equally dangerous to the liberties of the people, if not more so, and others of equal usurpation of powers, if not greater, are passed by in silence?

To such possible inquiry we reply: That the acts set out in the first eight articles are but the culmination of a series of wrongs, malfeasances and usurpation committed by the respondent, and therefore need to be examined in the light of his precedent and concom-itant acts to grasp their scope and design. The last three articles presented show the perversity and mathree articles presented show the perversity and in lignity with which he acted, so that the man as he known to us may be clearly spread upon the record to be seen and known of all men hereafter.

What has been the respondent's course of adminis-tration? For the evidence we rely upon common fame and current history as asflicient proof. By the com-mon law, common fame, 'si orialur apud bonos et graves,' was ground of indictment even; more than two hundred and forty years ago it was determined in Parliament that common forms. in Parliament 'that common fame is a good ground for the proceeding of this House, either to inquire of here or to transmit the complaint, if the House find cause, to the King or Lords.'

Now, is it not well known to all good and grave men (bonos et graves) that Andrew Johnson entered the office of President of the United States at the close of the armed rebellion, making loud denunciation, fre quently and everywhere, that traitors ought to be punished, and treason should be made odious; that the loyal and true men of the South should be fostered and encouraged; and, if there were but few of them, to such only should be given in charge the reconstruc-

ed his course, and only made treason odious, so far as he was concerned, by appointing traitors to office and by an indiscriminate pardon of all who 'came in unto him?' Who does not know that Andrew Johnson initiated, of his own will, a course of reconstruction of the rebel States, which at the time he claimed was the rebel States, which at the time he claimed was provisional only, and until the meeting of Congress and its action thereon? Who does not know that when Congress met and undertook to legislate upon the very subject of reconstruction, of which he had advised them in his message, which they alone had the constitutional power to do, Andrew Johnson last aforesaid again changed his course, and declared that Congress had no power to legislate upon that subject; that the two Houses had only the power separately to judge of the qualifications of the members who might be sent to each by rebellious constituencies, acting under State voting by his permission and under his limitations? Who does not know that when Congress, assuming its rightful power to propose amendments to the Constitu-tion, had passed such an amendment, and had submitof the States lately in rebellion, as well as others, to reject the amendment, so that it might not operate as a law, and thus establish equality of suffrage in all the States, and equality of right in the members of the

electoral college, and in the number of the Represen-tatives to the Congress of the United States? Lest any one should doubt the correctness of this Lest any one should doubt the correctness of this piece of history or the truth of this common fame, we shall show you that while the legislature of Alabama was deliberating upon the reconsideration of the vote whereby it had rejected the constitutional amendment, the fact being brought to the knowledge of Andrev Johnson and his advice asked, he, by a telegraphic message under his own hand, here to be produced to show his intent and purposes, advised the legislature against passing the amendment, and to remain firm in their opposition to Congress. We shall show like against passing the amendment, and to remain firm in their opposition to Congress. We shall show like advice of Andrew Johnson upon the same subject to the legislature of South Carolina, and this, too, in the winter of 1867, after the action of Congress in propos-ing the constitutional amendment had been sustained in the previous election by an overwhelming majority. Thus we charge that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, not only endeavor to the wat the

the United States, not only endeavors to thwart the constitutional action of Congress and to bring it to naught but also to hinder and oppose the execution of the will of the loyal people of the United States expressed in the only mode by which it can be done. sentatives. Who does not know that from the hour he began these, his usurpations of power, he everywhere denounced Congress, the legality and constitutionality denounced congress, the legality and constitutions into of its action, and defied its legitimate powers, and for that purpose, announced his intentions and carried out his purpose, as far as he was able, of removing every true man from office who sustained the Congress of the United States? And it is to carry out this plan of action that he claims the unlimited power of removal for the illegal exercise of which he stands before you Who does not know that, in pursuance of the same plan, he used his veto power in to prevent the passage of wholesome laws, enacted for the pacification of the country? and, when laws were passed by the constitutional majority over his vetoes, he made the most determined opposition, both open and covert, to them, and, for the purpose of making that opposition effectual, he endeavoyed to array and and covert, to them, and, for the purpose of making that opposition effectual, he endeavored to array and did array all the people lately in rebellion to set themselves against Congress and against the true and loyal men, their neighbors, so that murders, assassinations, and massacres were rife all over the Southern States, which he encouraged by, his refusal to consent that a single murderer be punished, though thousands of good men have been slain; and further, that he attempted by military orders to prevent the execution of acts of Congress by the military commanders who were charged therewith. These and his concurrent acts show conclusively that his attempt to get the control of the military force of the government, by the seizing of the Department of War, was done in pursuance of general design, if it were possible, to overthrow the Congress of the United States; and he now claims by his answer the right to control at his own

Mr. Wilson-I wish to state in behalf of the managers that, notwithstanding the meaning of the doc-uments which we deem important to be presented in evidence have been set out in the exhibits accompany-ing the answers, and also in some of the answers, we

On Tuesday, March 31st, the Senate met at 12 o'clock. After presentation of a few unimportant petitions, the chair was vacated and immediately assumed by the Chief Justice.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation.

At 7 minutes past 12 the managers and members of the House were announced and took their places. Mr. Wilson offered further documentary evidence as follows: Senate resolution of Jan. 13, 1868; Presi-dent's Message of Feb. 21, 1868; extract from Senate journal showing the action of the Senate thereupon and a copy of the commission of Stanton, Secretary o War, from President Lincoln—under which only, (Mr Wilson said) he claims to hold the office.

J. W. Jones, Deputy Marshal of Supreme Court

estified-had known Gen. Lorenzo Tho and had served upon him the summons of the District Supreme Court on the 21st day of February.

The resolution of the Senate that the President had

the resolution of the Schate that the Fresdent had no power to remove Stanton, was then read.

C. E. Creccy, clerk in Treasury Department, testified to the form of appointments used in the department prior to March, 1867.

Mr. Stanberry inquired what was the object of this

Mr. Butler replied that it was to show that after the passage of the Tenure of Office act the President signed a different form of commission, made in accord-ance with said act, thereby recognizing its binding

ance with said act, thereby recognizing its binding force and legality.

Witness testified to the charges indicated, which were read by Mr. Forney. Words stricken out were, "during the pleasure of the President, for time being." The form of commission for temporary appointments was also produced and witness testified to striking out of same words above quoted and substituted "unless this commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being." Commission the United States for the time being."

issued to Mr. Cooper, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on Nov. 20, 1867.

Burt Van Horn, a member of the House of Representatives, stated that he was present at the War Department on Salurday the 22d day of February, 1868, at 2 minutes past 11, when Lorenzo Thomas d ed of Mr. Stanton the possession of the office of Secre-tary of War. He testified that Gen. Thomas after exchanging salutations with those present, said to Mr. Stanton, "I am Secretary of War ad interim, appointed and authorized by the President to take pos of this office." Mr. Stanton ordered him to repair to his room and perform his duties as Assistant Adjutant General, which he refused to do, saying he intended to exercise the functions of Secretary of War, and would receive the mails of the Department. Mr. Stanton told him he would do so at his peril. Gen. Thomas left the room, and witness last saw room of Gen. Shrieve.

On cross examination, by Mr. Stanberry, witness said he went there to pay a visit to Mr. Stan on public business. He was accompanied by Mesers Moorhead and Clarke; did not know what their busi ness was; they did not state what they went for; he was not in the habit of taking memoranda of conversations; was prepared by having a large envelope i his pocket; no one requested him to do so; it was about a minute after Gen. Thomas left the room that Mr. Stanton followed him; before he reached the room he heard conversation going on inside between Mr. Stanton and Gen. Thomas; did not understand what

He did not know where the envelope was, on which he took the memoranda; it was probably destroyed. He had the original notes copied by a young man, but did not know what had become of the copy. The pa-per read from, was his printed evidence before the committee of the House. He kept the copy until he had given his testimony before that committee. He did not know what took place between Stanton and Thomas after he left the Department. The memorar da made on the envelope was not a complete record but covered the points that he considered important ask Thomas whether he wished him (Stanton) to give up at once, or take time to arrange his papers. In the first part of the conversation Thomas said he did

testified that he was present with the witness last sworn, at the Department at the time referred to. He said that he went with Mr. Stanton to Mr. Shrieve's tice of the question he was about to ask Mr. Thomas, which was, whether he intended to bey his (Mr. Stanton's) orders as Secretary of War. Mr. Thomas replied he did not. Mr. Thomas also said that he intended to receive the mails, and acknowledged to the witness that he had said so. Cross-examined by Mr. Stanberry. Witness had been at the Department half an hour before Mr. Thomas came. He was not attended, nor was he armed, so far as the witness could see. he entered. It was of a good natured character.

Walter A. Burleigh, delegate from Dacotah, was called and examined. Mr. Stanbery wanted to know ed and examined. Mr. Stanbery wanted to know the object of this examination as to the conversation between the witness and Gen. Thomas. Mr. Butler replied to show that the intent and purpose of Thomas was to take possession of the War Department by force. Mr. Stanbery objected to the testimony, and the objection was sustained by the Chief Justice. Mr. Drake said that the question should be submitted to the Senate, and appealed from the decision of the chair. The Chief Justice said that it was his duty so to rule. Mr. Drake remarked that there was nothing to give the Chief Justice that right. Mr. Johnson called Mr. Drake to order, on the ground that he could not debate the question. The Chief Justice quoted the rule; "That the Chief Justice may submit questions of this kind to the Senate for decision, but e is not required to do so, but follows the rule of

unless the Senate question the decision, when the sense of the Senate can be taken."

Mr. Butler combatted this view, quoting the rule of Parliament which forbids remarks to be addressed to the Lord High Steward or anything to be asked of him, but the form of address is to the House as "My ent which forbids remarks to be

convenience of courts, and decides questions raised,

Lords."
W. A. Burleigh, sworn, testified he knew Loren: Thomas, and was on terms of intimacy with him. Remembered the occasion when he went with Mr. Moorhead to the War Department. Saw Gen. Thomas on a previous evening at his house. Had a conversation with him.

Mr. Stanberry asked the relevancy of the testi-Mr. Butler replied it had every relevancy from the fact that Gen. Thomas told the witness that he in-tended to use force next morning in taking possession

of the War Department and also said— Here Mr. Stanberry objected, and Chief Justice susined the objection.

Mr. Drake took exception to ruling of Chief Justice. Chief Justice said he was entitled to decide all ob-

Chief Justice said he was entitled to decide all objections when they first come up and then if any Senator chose to take exceptions, he could do so.

Mr. Butler protested against the ruling of the chair.

Chief Justice arose and said that he, as Chief Justice of the United States, was delegated by constitution to preside over court of impeachment when the President of the United States was being tried. But when as president of the Sansas and Pre when so presiding, he became President of the Senate sitting as High Court of Impeachment, when a point of evidence of form or of law came before court. In

of evidence of form or of law came before court. In
the first instance the Chief Justice was the proper
person to decide then the Senate on its being submitted to; then at suggestion of a member.

Butler proceeded to quote from various cases of impeachment, to show that the presiding officer of an
impeachment court had no right to decide questions of
law or evidence. Butler complained that the managers of the House would be bound hand and foot by
this designs and would be marble to get the objections. gers of the House would be unable to get the objections his decision, and would be unable to get the objections

Senate. Chief Justice then stated the point raised for the cision of the Senata.

Mr. Drake objected to the ruling of the chair.

Chief Justice called the Senator to order.

Mr. Conkling called for the reading of the sevent

throw the Congress of the United States; and he now claims by his answer the right to control at his own will, for the execution of this very design, every officer of the army, navy, civil and diplomatic service of the United States. He asks you here, Senators, by your solemn adjudication to confirm him in that right, to invest him with that power, to be used with the intents and for the purposes which he has already shown. The responsibility is with you; the anguards of the Constitution against usurpation are in your hands; the interests and hopes of free institutions wait upon your decision. The House of Representatives has done its duty. We have presented the facts in the constitution whether the Chief Justice should stand between them, unless some Senator effered the manager a coursey. some Senator effered the manager a coutesy. He protested against the House being bound and laid before the feet of any man however high or pure he might be. If the precedent were established we might or day have a Jeffries in the chair. We have had

day have a Jeffries in the charm.

Johnson in the White House, and may sometime has a Jeffries in the chair of the Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice put the question whether his design should be sustained by the Senate. consultation but withdrew it when Mr. Sherman asked the managers what were the precedents bearing on the question in trial of impeachment in this country.

Mr. Boutwell said the Chief Justice did not preside, as member of the tribunal, for to the Senate is given

Opening of the Impeachment Trial.

On Monday, 30th inst, the trial of President Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in the articles of impeachment, was commenced.

At 12:80 P. M., the chair was taken by Chief Justice Glass.

Mr. Bingham, one of the managers, then rose and said—Mr. President—The managers on the part of the House are ready to proceed with the testimony to make good the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, and my associate, Mr. Wilson, will me. The said—Mr. The said—Mr. President—The managers on the part of the sole power to try impeachment, which gave it the said—Mr. President—The managers on the part of the House are ready to proceed with the testimony to make good the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, and my associate, Mr. Wilson, will me. The said—Mr. President—The managers on the part of the sole power to try impeachment, which gave it the said—Mr. President—The managers on the part of the House are ready to proceed with the testimony to make good the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, and my associate, Mr. Wilson, will me. The said—Mr. President—The managers are ready to proceed with the testimony to make good the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the President of the United States, and my associate, Mr. Wilson, will make good the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against the President of the Solution of the right to decide all incidental questions as well as the question of guilt or innocence. He (Boutwell), did not object to the Chief Justice giving his opinion of ruling, but it should be subject to decision of the Sen-

which he had collected, touching this question.

Mr. Butler read from the report of the trial

ions in first instance.

Mr. Bingham said that the managers would not ontest that point, and yeas and nays were then taken on motion to retire for consultation resulting in a tie vote, when the Chief Justice voted in the affirmative, and the Senate retired at 2 o clock and fifty minutes.

At twenty minutes past 6, the Senate returned, and the Chief Justice having called the body to order, said:

The Senate has had under consideration the question which was discussed before it antical and the consideration the senate has had under consideration the senate had before the senate had befo

ber, and the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all the forms of proceedings when the Senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for; and the presiding officer on the trial may rule and questions of evidence and on incidental questions, which decision will stand as the judgment of the Senate for decision, or he may, at his option in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate.

Mr. Butler intimated that the managers desired to 35 sk 0 wells sold two over at 124 cents, and four at 124 cents.

Senator Trumbull said that unless the managers described the Senate to continue in session he would now 4430 pounds.

nove an adjournment.

The managers intimated that they did not. Senator Trumbull then made a motion for adjourn-ment to 12 o'clock to-morrow, which was carried.

THE SURVIVORS. The circumstances attending the sold one pair well matched Hereford oxen, six feet seven int respondents in New Zealand, we make the following extracts:

\*\*Respondents in New Zealand\*\*, we make the following extracts:

\*\*Respondents in New Zealand\*\*, we make the following sold one pair seven feet oxen at \$275.

\*\*REMARKS.\*\* The market has favored the drovers this week;

eighty-three passengers. From the 4th to the 11th she experienced light westerly winds. The weather being very foggy, a look-out for land was kept on the 12th. The last observation was taken a little after 8 o'clock A. M. on the 11th. On the 12th, Sunday, at about 10 o'clock in the night, land was sighted on the weather bow. The coarse steered was east by north, wind about northwest. The watch below was instant-ply is small and hardly equal to the demand, prices have conwind about northwest. The watch below was instantcalled upon deck, the yards were squared away to clear
the vessel from the land; bore away southeast for
about half an hour, and then she was hauled up to
the eastward. Half an hour afterward the Auckland
with no material changes on prices. ds were sighted right ahead. The vessel was then hauled on the port tack, but had hardly steerage way; the wind was light, and there was a nasty short way; the wind was light, and there was a hasty short sea on. She stood on the port tack for nearly two hours, and during this time was setting bodily toward the land. The land on the lee beam looked like a feg-bank; the wind had fallen away to a dead calm, and the vessel became perfectly unmanages able. What was in his power to do the captain did, but in vain, for a heavy southwest swell was forcing becomes Choice Western, 10 00@11 25; Sowthern dail and drapping, Common to Choice, 9 36@14 75.

WHEAT—dull and 1@2 cents lower; Chicago Quincy No 2,

her nearer and nearer to the fatal rooks. ing rock and broke part of it away; she then shot \$124; white Southern and Western \$1 17:061 18 astern to another point, which carried away her spank-er boom and rudder By this time the man at the wheel had had several of his ribs broken. The two points of rock which the vessel had struck formed the entrance to a cave nearly three hundred feet deep.— Into this cave the vessel slowly canted, surrounded by dark masses of rock, and with twenty-five fathoms of water under the stern. They held lamps over the higher. bulwarks for the purpose of ascertaining their condition: they could see nothing around or above them but savage rocks, against the sides of which the water was splashing sulleuly and on which there was scarce-ly footing for a bird. Royal mast, top mast and lower mast came down one after another, bringing down ces. Then just before dawn the mizzen tongallant pieces. Then just before dawn the mizzen topgallant mast came down with a crash. Notwithstanding the terrors of the night the passengers were orderly and watchful; but it may be imagined, says one, how we eagered for the first streak of light.

The General Grant possessed three boats, two quarter boats, each twenty-two feet over and five feet beam, and a long boat, thirty feet keel, and seven feet beam.

over the stern by means of a spar rigged for that purpose, and in this boat were three able bodied seamen, who were eventually saved. (It is a significant fact, however, that of these three men, one died some months afterward upon the island, and the other two started with the chief officer for New Zealand in Jan-uary, 1867. No tidings have been received of them, BUTTER—Is scarce, and a choice article finds quick market uary, 1867. No tidings have been received of them, and their fate is almost certain.) Iron (for an anachor) and rope were placed in this first boat, the mis
BEANS—Are in good demand at the outside the cave, and did not return. The second quarter boat was then launched. In her were placed about fifty tons of bouilli and some beef and pork.— The captain who did his duty nobly, intended to dispatch this boat, with women and children, to the first which had gone outside the cave, but his intention was in some way frustrated. The boat was filled with men and one woman, Mrs. Jewell, the stewardess, who, in being lowered from the ship, fell into the sea. who, in being lowered from the saip, left into the sea-Her husband jumped in after her, and both were sav-ed, and are among the survivors. There was a heavy sea running, and the General Grant was sinking fast. Many of the passengers got into the long boat, which was lying on the quarter deck; slowly the ship sunk, until the boat and its living cargo were afford, but they had not gone a bundred yards before the sea broke over the boat and filled her. Of the struggling passengers only three were saved. The hull o the ship was now under water, and the sea was breaking so heavily that neither of the boats dared approach her. The captain was last seen in the mizzentopastm crosstrees; within a few moments of disappearing he quotations.

PRODUCE—Potatoes are being bought for shipment at \$1.00 million of the boats dared approach her. The captain was last seen in the mizzentopastm crosstrees; within a few moments of disappearing he

n the boats.

Pork \$1400@1500c; Mutten 6@8; Turkeys and Chickens 20
The survivors pulled away from the fatal spot, seek
@240. Veal begins to come in some and we quote 10@12 by the ing for a refuge, the high rocks for a long distance prevented a landing. While thus engaged one of their boats was swamped, but the occupants were saved.—
On the 16th they neared Port Ross and landed. They started a fire with the sole match they had saved from the wreek, and did not allow it to go out for eighteen months. They cample a few highs proved a months. They caught a few birds, welcome addition to the slight stock of food, which consisted of only three pieces of pork and nine tins of consisted or only three pieces of pork and nine this or bouilli. They subsequently found some old huts, one of them fitted up with three bunks. Their covering at night was only grass, and they suffered greatly from the cold. They managed to catch seals enough to live on, and at last discovered a way of using the

little hope they had retained during all their suffer. They railied, however, and put affoat the infl bladders of some pigs they had managed to catch, and also some small boats with the particulars of the wreck carved upon the decks, in the hope that atten-tion might be drawn to them in that way. On the 19th of November last, more than eighteen

nonths after the wreck, the man at the look months after the wreek, the man at the lookout saw a sill, and the signal fires were lighted. On the 21st the brig Amberst was sighted, the shipwrecked men launched their boat and were seen and rescued. They were then taken to Southland, New Zealand, where they were hospitably received and cared for. Tablets were left at Port Ross stating the facts of the wreek

# The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Line. e. Mr. Bingham read an abstract of the authoritie Cattle Markets. AT BRIGHTON, CAMERIDGE AND MEDFORD

bead, \$3.75.
Palme-Brighton, Sheep and Lambs, 1,75@2,50 each: Country, 62@\$1.00.

-16@18c. the Chief Justice having called the body to order, Saud.

The Senate has had under consideration the question which was discussed before it refired, and has directed me to report the following rule:

Rule 7th The presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all the forms of presiding officer of the Senate shall direct all the forms of presiding when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings when the Senate is sitting all the forms of precedings are preceding the precedin

Mr. Butler intimated that the managers desired to 35 sk G Wells sold two oxen at 134 cts, and four at 124 cents. 37 sk. D P Allen sold four exen to J A Jackson at 15 cents per pound, raised by Kingsbury Millay of Bowdoinham, Me., 4860

STORE CATTLE. HO Stimpson sold one pair of six feet six inches, four years old, for \$175; one pair six feet seven inches for \$180; one pair six feet eight inches, for \$190; one pair seven feet five inches, for \$277; one cow, Springer, for \$60 AN EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWRECK AND RESCUE OF for \$35; one steer, 600 pounds, for \$50. Richardson & Philbrook loss of the ship Gen. Grant of Boston, at the Auck. for \$223, and another pair, same race, six feet ten in. for \$240. land Isles, and the rescue of the survivors after a residence of eighteen months upon a desolate island, for \$310; one pair 7 feet oven at \$250, and another pair at \$270. are of a remarkable and almost incredible character. J A Judkins soid one pair seven feet oxen at \$265 and another From a long narrative of the disaster published in pair at \$375 50; 8 A Maxifeld sold two pairs oxen six feet six the Boston Advertiser, received from one of its cor- inches, for \$180 per pair; one pair three years old, six het tan

The good ship General Grant, 1200 tons, (owners, the best were sold early and when the regular market day came Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., of Boston, William Herby Loughlin, master, sailed from Boston for the Australian Colony of Victoria on the 28th of November, 1865, arrived there in eafety on the 13th of March, 1866, and left Hobson's Bay, bound for London on less than during tast year, consequently the receipts of Northern ber, 1865, arrived there in safety on the loth of Man, 1866, and left Hobson's Bay, bound for London on the 4th of May, 1866, with a full cargo and with

Boston, Wednesday, April 1, 1868. The market has been very active the past week, and as the sup-

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday. April 1.
FLOUR-State and Western dull and 10@15 lower; Superfine a

\$2 42@2 43: No 1, \$2 55. Cons-dull and heavy and 2 lower; mixed western \$1 200 OATS-dull, Western 86 ets. in store, 88 sflout

### Boston Market.

Bosrow, Wednesday, April 1. FLOUR—the demand improving—prices unchanged with the exceptions of Michigan White Wheat, which are 25 in 50 cents

Conn -the market has been steady and the demand moderate Yellow, \$1 35@1 38; Mixed, 1 29@1 31; White, I 26. Oars-the market is dull, and prices are lower. Sales of Western at 87@88 cts per bushel; No Southern offered. Rvs-firm at \$2 per bushel; Shorts, 47@48; Fine feed, 50@52

# Gold and Stock Market.

Gold opened 1384, closing 1381. Pive-twenties, 1802, 1094; 1864, 100). Seven thirties, 105). Maine sixies, of 1889, 100).

WEDGERDAY, April 1, 1808. APPLES-Are somewhat scarce, and choice Buldwins and Greenings command \$175; good cooking are quick at 75c@100

BEANS-Are in good demand at the following prices: Yellow sion of which was to see if a landing could be made outside the cave, and afterwards to return for more passengers. But for some cause or other the boat lay outside the cave, and did not return. The second countries of the cave of the

declined. We quote, Maine, \$1 55@1 60; Southern, 1 50@1 55. OR ANBERRIES—But few in market at \$4 00 per bush. FLOUR-We quote super to common extra, \$11.00@\$12 00; good, \$14@i5; choice Western, 15@16; Southern, \$16@18; St GRAIN—Barley is firm at the following quotations, vis.

vance of 10c ner husbel, and we ounte, 1 90/9/2 00. nominal is still held at \$20 00.

Calf skins 15@20: Lamb skins 50@1 (0. LIME-\$1 55 per cask. MEAL-Corn \$1 50@1 60; Rye \$2 60. MAPLE SYRUP-Is trought into market in small quantities nd ranges at \$1 50@1 75.

waved his handkerchief as an adicu to those who were PROVISIONS-Round her 1160124c; Beef 106214; Clear Salt Pork \$14 00@15 00c; Mutton 6@8; Turkeys and Chickens 20

BEEDS-More active, prices unchanged: Clover 14@18; Herds grass \$3 25@3 75; Red top 2 00@2 12.

Press \$3 25425 75; Red top 2 0020 2 12.

SHORTS—Are but little called for, being held at 3c \$7 lb.

WOOD—The bad condition of the travelling has put a stop to wood hauling and we withdraw our quotations for the present.
Mill wood ranges from \$5 00@4 00 per cord according to quality WOOL-Is firm at our present quotations, vis , 34 @45 for ed, and 40 @45 for the various grades of fleece.

# Portland Market.

PORTLAND. March 28, 1968.
APPLES—Stiond, W lt. 14@15. Cored, 12@14.

#4507590.

HAY—W metton, pressed, \$17.010 00; loose \$18.032.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 10.000; Slanghter Hides, 9; \$0

110; Calf Skins, 20.000; Lamb Skins 05.0 75.

PRODUCE—Potatoes W bbl, \$3.75.04 00; Beef W B., 10.00

14c; Hggs W dos., 25.0000; Turkeys, 18.0725c; Chickens, 18.00 180; Gores, 18200; Onions, \$1 8031 25 W bush.; Lamb, 82010c Veal 8210c.—Price Current.

Answer of the President to the Articles of IMPEACHMENT. In copying last week an abstract report of the answer of President Johnson to the articles of impeachment, no allusion was made to the articles ten and eleven, to which answers were returned by

were left at Port Ross stating the facts of the wreck and the rescue, and various necessary articles were left there in cans for the benefit of any who may need them in future. Search is being made by the Amherst for the missing boat, and the executive government of Now Zealand has been applied to, but without success, to dispatch a steamer to make a thorough examination of the islands, and see if there are anymore sufferers there. A vessel has sailed from Melbourne to endeavour to recover the gold and carge of the Gen. Grant.

The city of Bangor, on Monday last, voted to loan its credit to the amount of \$1,000,000 to the European & North American Rallway; also \$15,000 per mile to the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad. The vote was 1,140 yeas to 45 nays on the first, and 1,123 yess and 63 nays on the second. This secures the

yess and 63 nays on the second. This secures the building of both roads.

ARTICLE 11. Your respondent denies that on the 18th day of August, 1867, be, in a public speech in Washington, denounced the Congress as an uncounst tutional body, or that in what he did say he had any intention of denying their right to enact laws; but solved in the Governor has appointed Warren John and A. M., of Topsham, as Superintendent.

morning last, a daring bank robbery was committed in North Soituate, R. I., the circumstances of which are almost identical with the robbery of the Bowdoin-ham bank in this State, a year or two since. The Providence Press gives the following particulars of the saffair:

"Between one and two o'clock this morning, the house of the cashier, Mr. Albert Hubbard, was entered, while the inmates were asleep, and the bedroom of Mr. Hubbard was visited, he being awakened by the flashing of the light from a dark lantern, full into his face. Upon awaking he found four men fully armed, standing by his bed, one of whom demanded that he should make no outery and attempt no resustance upon peril of instant death. The pistel held at his head and the knife at his breast were strong arguments to enforce the demand of the ruffians. Mr. Hubbard, however, attempted to resist, but was overpowered, manaacled and gagged. He was manacled at the wrists and securely tied with cords. Mrs. Hubbard and a little son, twelve years of age, were awakened by the tunuit, and the robbers proceeded to tie and gag them both. After they had satisfactorily secured all the family, the robbers took the keys of the bank and of the vault, and left to complete the work. The bank building is situated some suity rods from the dwelling of the cashier. After an hour's ineffectual attempt at the vault lock, the disappointed robbers returned to the house of the cashier, and placing and the propers of the cashier, and placing and the propers and the value of the cashier, and placing and place of the cashier, and place of the place of the cashier, and place

plished thus an entrance into the vault, the robbers proceeded to take the entire property, without examination, including specie, bills and United States bonds. The value of their plunder will reach the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. Having obtained their booty they returned the cashier to his home, secured

a sufficient time to satisfy themselves of his safety and that of his family, decamped.

After they had gone, Mr. Hubbard commenced the process of extrication from his bonds. The manacles upon his wrists were a little loose, and the hand of the cashier being rather small, he succeeded after violent efforts in slipping his hand through and then unbound and removed the gags from himself and family. Without waiting to dress he ran out and gave the alarm to the President of the bank, and messengers were at once despatched to Providence. All of the robbers were disguised but the one who acted as chief. The latter is rather above the average height, stoutly built, of sandy complexion, and wears a moustache without whiskers. Each of them carried a commonsized carpet bag, and in these all the plunder was stored. The President of the bank, Dr. Charles H. Fisher, and three others, pursued the villains as fast that was a first production of the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the Albany Co., Agriscipate manufactured by Andrey Co., and firmly believing the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the Super-Prosporate manufactured by Andrey Co., and firmly believing the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the Super-Prosporate manufactured by Andrey Co., and firmly believing the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the satisfactory of the Super-Prosporate manufactured by Andrey Co., and firmly believing the satisfactory of the satisfactor

sized carpet bag, and in these all the plunder was stored. The President of the bank, Dr. Charles H. Fisher, and three others, pursued the villains as fast as possible, after they had been informed of the robery, and arrived in Providence only about half an hour after the rascals had departed in the train.

None of the telegraph offices were open at that hour, and hence there was no way to send word for the apprehension of the fobbers. The bank is situated in a two-story wooden building, the office being in the lower story. A family residing in the upper story were not awakened. The vault is an iron ohamber with masonry around it. Within this is an iron safe containing the valuables. The secret of opening it was known-only to three persons, and it could not possibly have been unlocked by any one else, not even the maker. The property taken from the bank was swept indiscriminately into a carpet bag, and besides the specie, bills and bonds mentioned, there were insurance policies and many other papers of no possible value to the thieves, \$5,500 in bills of various banks, \$1,000 in bills of various banks, \$1,000 in bills of various banks, \$2,000 in bills of various banks, discount motes. \$3,000 in bills of various banks, discount notes, \$3,000 in bills of Citizens Union Bank, special deposits, and savings bank books left in the vault for safety by individuals in the place, many wills and other valuable papers left there by the cashier, who had formerly been town clerk. The amount of money and bonds taken is probably about \$25,000, of which \$11,000 was the property of the bank. There was less money in the bank than had been the case for some time past. The only money left behind was a special deposit of \$1,000 some time past. The only money left behind was a special deposit of \$1,000, constituting the entire wealth of the individual depositor, which was dropped n the haste of departure.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY." Unserupulous men who manufacture and sell weak adulterated Saleratus, are justly losing the confidence of the com-munity, while James Pyle, who makes a pure and genuine article, is fast becoming the most popular vender in the country. Pyle's Saleratus is sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages,

were baptized by the Pope a short time ago-thou-sands of American belles are self-baptized every day the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists.

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article—su-perior to Cologue, and at half the price. 1y81

piece of work called Man.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin coctor, or weave cloth. Eteam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum of a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of

ARE YOU WEARING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organizations, falters in its work? It so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Gentlemen:—The enclosed has just been received from my friend Tulin, late Consul General of Norway and Sweden and of Prussia in this place. No comment is needed.

Truly yours,

AMOS PERRY.

GENOA, December 16, 1865.

Dear Sir:—Accept thanks for this third supply of Davis' Pain Killer. This medicine has often relieved me of serious indisposition, and I would not on any account consent to be without it both for myself and my family.

Signed in behalf of the Colliege.

DR. PAIL. THEOBALD WERNER.

Director of the Polytechnic Bureau.

DR. HEISE, First Assistant.

Dr. Radway's Pills are sold by Druggists and Country Merchants everywhere. Bee Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868. 2w17

receipt of \$1.00 and two postage stamps.

TURNER & CO.,
1y30 120 Trement street, Boston, Mass., Proprietor

ITCH: ITCH !! ITCH!!!

Beratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! in from 10 to 48 hours Wheaton's Olntment cures the 1tch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Salt
Rheum, Wheaton's Ointment cures Tetter, Wheaton's Ointment
cures Barber's Itch, Wheaton's Ointment cures Old Sores, Wheaton's Ointment cures every kind of Humor like magic.
Price 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS &
POTTEE, No. 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by
all Druggists.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT,

BRADLEY'S FERTILIZER,

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL, devoted to the improvement of the soil. The first number is now ready for delivery, and will be furnished to the farmers of Maine through my Agents, who are selling my Super-Phesphate of Lime, and specimen copies will be sent free of charge by addressing the publisher.

WM. L. BRADLEY, 24 Broad Street, Boston.

March, 5, 1868.

MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES, AND TAN.

The only reliable Remedy for those brown discolorations on the lass is "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION" Prepared only by DR. B. O. PERRY, 49 Bond Street, New York.

The only reliable Remedy for those brown discolorations on the lass is "PERRY MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION" Prepared only by DR. B. O. PERRY, 49 Bond Street, New York.

The only reliable Remedy for those brown discolorations on the last part of the last

TO FARMERS.

TO FARMERS OF NEW ENGLAND.

The subscriber call your attention to a new Fertilizer prepare by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from Night Soil, Blood Benes & Offal of New York City, called body they returned the easurer to his mone, secured by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from Night Soil, Blood, him more effectually, and after remaining on guard Benes & Offal of New York City, called DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, THE REMEDY FOR CURING onsumption, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthm Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Palus and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Diffi-cult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Palmonary Organs.

Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphot retic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus;

2w it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give

MAGNOLIA WATER. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

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Special Lotices.

NO HEALTH WITHOUT VIGOR.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that recept the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons,

Magnolia Water. A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

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Special Lotices.

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Douis' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS

A. S. BARNES & CO., Alden's Text dook of Ethics.

Williard's Revised United States Histor Worman's Elementary General Revised United States Histor Williard's Revised United States Hi

THE PAIN KILLER ABROAD.

The following correspondence will show something of the est

without it both for myself and my family.

I have recommended it to my late colleagues and friends in Tu-

orous condition by preventing, as far as possible, the inreads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Pressia Bearing Liberal Testimony. The Medical College at Breslau, by command of the Government, instituted inquiries in regard to the purity of Dr. Radway's Pills. The following is a copy of the report, after a thorough analysis, signed by the Professors of the College:

Report of an Analysis of Radway's Regulating Pills, instituted for the satisfaction of the Prussian Government and People. It appears that the great popularity of the Phils thoroughout Germany, as an aperient, anti-billions and alterative medicine, had provoked the mailee of the apotheraries, who caused a report to be circulated that the ingredients were poissuous. Therefore a scientific inquisition into their nature and properties was ordered, the issues of which was a most triumphant vindication of the sanitary value of the Pills.

The Faculty of the College state in their report that after. AO LTS,

40 State Street, Bostom.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. offer for rent, Safes inside their Vaults, at rates from \$20 to \$100 per annum. They also offer to receive, on Special Peposit, as Bailees, securities of persons living in the country or traveling abroad, Officers of the army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, and others. Circulars, containing full particulars, forwarded on application to Boston, March 1, 1863. 1913 HENRY LEE, MANGER.

ed, the issues of which was a most triumphant vindication of the sanitary value of the Pills.

The Faculty of the College state in their report that after a careful and minute examination, they have the honor to state that "the Pills are not only free from every substance injurious to health, but are composed wholly of substances and elements promotive of digestion, and certain at the same time to act favorably upon the nervous system." &c. &c. They state, further, that the injurious rumors set affoat by the Prusslan apothecasies of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula. Dyspepsia, Contivenese, Indigestication to Boston, March 1, 1893. 1913 HENRY LEE, MANAGER.

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS

Are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Hum'ra of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula. Dyspepsia, Contivenese, Indigestication to Boston, March 1, 1893. 1913 HENRY LEE, MANAGER.

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Take DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

In this city, March 21, by Rev Mr Bingham, Geo E Hewins of Angusta to Addie V. Pierce.
In Bangor, March 31st, by Rev. S. E. Roof, Henry C. Bagley to Theresa A. Stuart.
In Ottsfield. March 23d, Samuel Mayberry to Mary S. Stone; M. Dexier Andrews to Sylvina Pitts, all of O.
In Buckness, March 34th, George E. Pasker of Markerson. lexter Andrews to Systems Plus, all of O.

In Bucksport, March 24th. George F. Peakes of Muskegon dich., to Mary S. Remink of B.

In Augusta, March 24, Betsey, wife of Hiram Coy, aged 66 in Augusta, March 4, Miss Sally Warren, formerly of Buckfield, In Skiney, March 4, Miss Sally Warren, formerly of Buckfield, aged 18 yrs; also Jan 1, David S Goodhue aged 49 yrs. In Windser, Elisa A, wife of Chas March, aged 42 yrs. In Ivane, March 1, Capt Orees Whitman, aged 63 yrs. In Ivan, Mass, March 21st, Leey B. Grant, only child of the late F. T., and Annie C. Grant, of Augusta, aged 6 years 8 mos.

We the undersigned Dry Goods Dealers of Augusta, do hereby agree to close our stores from this date, Tuesday and Baturday evenings excepted, at six and one-half o'clock.

JOHN PARSONS,
TURNER. SOULE & CO.,
O. C. WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
POWLER HAMLEN & SMITH,
BARTON & RUSSEL,
NASON, HAMLEN & OO.
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DAPER HANGINGS. We are now receiving our SPRING STYLES of Paper Hangngs and Borderings which which we are selling at Reduced
Prices: also Remnants of last years stock at less than cost.

BEALE & FARNHAM,
205 Water Street, Augusta, Me.

March 23, 1868.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is one of the best medicines for Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Complaints over offered to the public. Physicians of the highest respectability prescribe it, and thousands of families keep it on hand as a standard smily medicine. Question of the genuine. Reed, Outlier will be the great family medicine. The Bost.

Weak Lungs can be greatly strengthened by the use of White Pine Compound. It is the great remedy for all Pulmonary Complaints and Kidney Troubles.

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We will be the Great Riman in Bradburg the complete the place of Pines Riman in Bradburg the complete the place of Pines Riman in Bradburg the Compound of the Riman in Bradburg t

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire su set Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the o Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple stakes cannot be made in using them; so harmiess as to be th

C. Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations, Worms, Worm Tever, Worm Colic, Cryling-Colic or teething of Infants, Dimerkeen of Children or Adults, Dysentory, Griping, Billions Colic, Cholorus-Morbuts, Vomiting, Compha, Colin, Bronchitts, Neuralgia. Toothache, Faccache, Hendache, Sick Head-ache, Vertigo, Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach, Suppressed, or Painful Periods, Whites, too profuse Periods, Croup, Coughs, Difficult Breathing, Sailt Rheum, Livyspelas, Empirous, Rheumantism, Rheumatic Pams, Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues, Piles, blind or bleeding, Fever & Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,
Piles. blind or bleeding,
Opthaliny, and sore or weak eyes,
Cartarrh, scute or chronic Influence,
Wheeping Courgh, violent coughs,
Asthum, oppressed Breathing,
Ear Discharges, impaired hearing,
Scroftein, enlarged chands, swellings,
General Bebility, phisical weakness;
Dropsy, and scan'ty Secretions,
Sea-Sickness, lickness from riding.
Ktelwey Dischase, Gravel,
Nervous Debility, Neminal Emissions, inventary Discharges,
Sore Mouth, Canker,
Uriunry Wenkuess, wetting bed,
Paluful Periods, with Spasma,
Sufferings at change of life.
Epilepsy, Spasma, St. Vitus' Dance,
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FAMILY CASES. Of 35 to 70 large vials, morocco or rosewood case, containing, a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and books of directions.

From \$10 to \$35, specifics for all Private diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cards, \$2 to \$2. BOND'S EXTRACT,

Cures Burus, Bruises, Lameness, Soreness, Sore Throat, Sprains, Toothache, Enrache, Neuraloin, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Piles, Boils, Stings, Sore Eyes. Bleeding of the Lungs, Nose, Stomach, or of Piles; Corns. Ulcers, Old Sores.

17 These Remedies, except PONDS EXTRACT, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on relation the price. Address Humphrey's Specific Homocopathic Medicine Company.

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

STIMPSON'S SCIENTIFIC PEN. 1 doz. Pens, (ass'd. points) and Ink-retaining Holder mail-ed prepaid, on receipt of 50c. A.S. BARNES & Co., N.Y. TIMPSON'S SCIENTIFIC GOLD PENS.

Titeomb & Dorr, P. W. Kinsman, Agents, Augusta, Me P3m17

No. 22, FINE. No. 44, MEDIUM. No. 66, COARSE. Sent mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$300. With Ink-Retaining scholders, \$440. A. S. BARNES & CO., N. Y. P4v17

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AND INK-RETAINING PENHOLDER.

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HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT
FOR FAMILIES.
Every family should have a case of Homoopathic Medicine.
Its simple directions and inviting sugar pills, are so indispensable for children, and so frequently meet the wants of those of larger growth, as to be a necessity. Sickness prevented is Health and Money saved, and that these simple remedies do arrest disease and restore health is incantestible. No family having once enjoyed their benefits would be without them. Humpher's Homoopayde the prevention of the prevention

Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 20 cents, twice as many 30 cents.

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A Journal of Public Speaking, Pure Literature and Practical Religion, containing the best things said by the Clergy and Public Men, the world over.

No Journal like it in the world By our plan,
Sent One Year for Nothing.

Send 10 cents with your address to THE PULPIT CO.
P4w17 37 Park Row, New York,

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"The Vegetable Palmonary Balsam is one of the best medicines for Coughs, volds and Pomonary Complaints ever offered to the public. Physicians of the highest respectability prescribe it and thousands of families keep it on hand as a standard family medicine." tet the genuins. REED, CUTLER & CO., Druggists, Boston, Propriems.

CANCERS,

CURED WITHOUT PAIN, use of the kulfe, or causale burning. Circulars sent free of charge. Address Drs. BABCOCK & SON, 700 Broadway, New York. P3m17 NEW SPRING GOODS

BOSWORTH'S,

Where you can find the largest and best assortment of all kinds
of Cloths which will be sold by the yard or made into garments
in the latest style.

Also, a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and Genta
furnishing Goods.

All the above goods will be sold at prices that cannot be beat.

INSTAUCTION IN PIANO TUNING. The subscriber will receive a few scholars in the above named profession. To young men who wish to acquire in a short time a anowledge of a profession which is not only agreeable but very profitable and which in its prosecution requires no capital, an opportunity is offered. For particulars call on or address

N. B. Orders for Tuning in Augusta, may be left at E. E. PATTERSON'S Book Store. Tuning in adjulining towns attended to on reasonable terms. Planes and Meloleous for sale and to rent.

East Vassalboro', 3d, Mo., 27th, 1868. 1w17

\$200,000,000

SEVEN-THIRTY U. S. NOTES FIVE-TWENTIES. Holders of these notes would do well to give timely attinction these exchanges. We buy and sell all kinds of U. S. Bonds d make exchanges of Seven-Thrites on small commission. Id, Silver, City and other Securities hought and sold. KLING & POTTER BROS.,

Bankers and Brokers. ue Stamps for sale. Interest allowed on depo Office same Floor Freeman's National Bank AUGUSTA. 3m17 GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT **ORBERTON'S** Internal Brace and Window Blind Supporter.

Internal Brace and Window Blind Supporter.

MR. GEORGE of Augusta has bought the right for Kennebec County and has established his hesdquarters at flevenings & Allessen New Hardware Store, opposite the Post Office, Augusta.

This blind supporter is applied in the end of the middle cross-rail through the site on which flinges are, forming a permanent brace as it were across the blind, aithough internal and onlively out of sight. Old swagging blinds are righted and held in the most substantial manner. New ones will never say if applied when new. It is vouched for in the highest terms by all the inabing mechanics and builders of Haverhill, Mass., where it was invented and is largely used. The supporter will be kept for sale at all the principal Hardware Stores. 30 good men will flad steady employment and good wages.

N. B. County rights for sale by the Patentee, at Haverhill, and by Mr. George at headquarters Augusta, as above. Great inducements held out to those having small capital. Send for particulars.

W. W. S. ORBERTON, Patentee,

41172 induocus ticulars. 4t17\*

Situated in Cumberland within a few minutes waik of the Grand Trank Depot, and eight miles from Portland.

This farm contains sixty-five acres, twenty-five of which is in wood, fifteen in pasture, and twenty-five in feld—sell good—a part suitable for early crapping or corn, the rest good grass land. The buildings are all nearly new and in good repair—are as good as any in town. The house is one and a half stories and contains eleven rocens, all thoroughly finished. Connected with the house is a wood-house and carriage-room. The barn is 35 x 9g, (app-boarded and painted, and has a oupols on the roof. There are two never failing wells of excellent water on the place.

Persons desiring any further information can inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or at his Store near. Price of farm \$3,500.

March 5th, 1868.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in the town of Lisbon, on the road leading from Factory Village to Bowdotoham, one half mile from Powars' tavern, and two miles from Railroad and Post Office Said farm being known as the Stephen Goold farm. It contains one hundred and fifteen acres, well divided as to mowing, tillage and pasture, with a woodlot of thirty norces. It will cut from thirty to farty tons of hay, and is one of the best stock farms in the town. The farm is well fenced, and there is a well of never failing water near the house. The buildings are in good repair and consist of house and L, and two barns. The stock and farming tools will be sold with the farm if desired. For further particulars inquire at the Hardware Store of GOULD & BUCKLEY, Augusta, or of STEPHEN GOULD on the premises. March 25th, 1863. 3:17

A FARM FOR SALE. Parties about buying farms should, before purchasing, visit that of the subscriber, situated of the middle county road in Sidney six miles from Angusta bridge. Large and valuable wood lot, ample buildings, orchards, wells barn cellar, &c., &c.

Apply to James or Wm. A. Shaw, next farm to the above or ddress the subscriber at West Waterville, Me. 3w17\* B. F. FOLGER. DON JUAN.

Will make his fifth season at BROOK FARM.
This horse was sired by the Old Brew. Color, black, weighs 1160 pounds; has trotted his mile in two minutes and thirty-eight seconds. His stock may be seen in this section and also at the Farm. Terms as in previous years.
Waterville, Me., April, 1863. 1117 HENRY TAYLOR. Watervine, aic., April, 1895. ILT HENRY TATLOR.

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1893.

PHEBE B. Bit AGG, Administratrix on the estate of Harris Brayg, late of Vassablorough, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the real estate of suid deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., to the amount of five hundred and fifty dollars:

Onders, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a sawspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested material at Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Joyed their benefits would be without them. Humpher's Homeoparties Specifics are prepared expressly to meet the wants of families. They are simple, convenient, safe and reliable, and their value has been confirmed by an experience of many years. A full case of 35 large vials and Book of Directions, with Specifies for every disease occurring in domestic practice, is rent to any address, by express, tree of charge, on receipt of Ten Dollars. Address Humphree's Specific Homeopathic Medical Pathic Medical Specific Specific Homeopathic Medical Specific Specific Homeopathic Medical Specific Spe

ENNEBEC COUNTY......in Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1348.

HANNAH F MAKSON, widow of James Marson, late of Pittston, in said Country, deceased; having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased;

OADERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively ceases:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively
prior to the foorth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farm-

eiggant and harmiess. Unequalled for the toilet or the nursery.

Price 50 cents. Mystilkos. or Bogic's Mystic Hair
Tint. Any shade. No washing. One preparation. All annoyances of old-fashloned hair dys avoided. Price \$15 0 and \$1.00; (small trial bottles 50 cts). Bogic's Hyperion Fluid, for dressing the hair, his Electric Hair Dye, and Wigs and Hair work, surpass all others. W. BOGLE, 202 Washington St., Pawi?

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1214

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DATENT ELASTIC SPONGE. A SUBSTITUTE POR CURLED HAIR

UPHOLSTERING PULPOSES. THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the AMERICAN PATENT SPONGE COMPANY, is prepared to execute orders for MATTRESSES, PEW CUSHIONS, PILLOWS, &c. It is far supereasons, raw Commons, Planows, etc. it is arrange-rior to HAIR, inasmuch as it is more El-ASTIC, FOFT and SPRINCY; after being compressed it resumes its original bulk more readily than hair. Another decided advantage over hair, moss, &c., is that no moth or insect of any kind can live near it. The cost is less than hair, while its elasticity always remaining, quires no making over after years of wear, thereby saving tha expense. Its perfect cleanliness is a high comm

Bed-bugs, this is incomparably superior, as has been fully tested

The following testimonial is only one of many hundreds which have been received, showing its preemigent superiority over all other known substances for Cushlons, &c.: have been received, showing its preeminent superiority over an other known substances for Cushions, &c.:

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NEW ENGLAND WOOD HANGINGS COMPANY,

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Cut thin as the best House Paper, for plastered walls, Beautiful, Durable and Economical

4 CENTS AND 72 CENTS PER ROLL ORDERS RECEIVED AT THE ROOMS.

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BOSTON. El216 WIG FOR 35 CENTS. Abram W. Treux, of Rett-rdam, N. Y., said: "Am seventy-ive years of age, and was bald twenty-five years; nave used J. UI'SBLL SPAULDING'S ROSE MABY, and my hair is now we inches long." The ROSEMARY is sold by all Druggists at 35 ents per bottle. Prepared at the old stand, 27 Tremont Street, pposite Nuscum., Boston.

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PEERLESS" COOKING STOVE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1867. first Prize at American Institute Fair, N. Y. GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS FAIR,

Ind Twelve other First Prizes during 1867. The Best Cooking Stove Ever Made! FOR WOOD OR COAL. With and Without Extension Top.

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6th. Brauty. Made of the best iron, it will not crack. Well nonlided, artistically designed, and smoothly cast, it is the most contifut as well as the most serviceable. Slove in the market. Each Stove is Warnarmon to be and do all that is claimed for it. In all the requisites of a first-class Cook Stove, the "PRERLESS," is its name indicates, has no equal in the market.

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All persons who keep Howe & Stevens' Pamily Dye Colors for sale can be relied on for fair dealing, for the reason that they could be relied to the relation that they contextually he makes twenty-five comesquently he makes twenty-five cents per dozen more by selling an inferior article.

We publish this caution to guard our customers against imposition. Accept name that Howe & Stevens' Paymar Fasin, P Dye Colors. They are the original inventors of an improvement which originated this branch of business, and made dyeing a domestic art. They have had, also, five years' experience in this particular business, and have been constantly improving the quality of their Oyes. All the colors, both in liquid and powder form, are mainufactured by the undersigned, and we can supply our customers with either. The liquids do not require so much time in dyeing; but the powder colors will color the mest goods, and coats the same per package. In notoring blacks, browns and drahs we would advise the use of the powder colors in preference to the liquid, unless for ribbons or some very small article.

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MANLEY HOWE, B10 TO \$20 A DAY GUARANTEED.

Good Agents wanted to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Stitch alike on both sides. The only first-class, low-priced machine in the market. We will constone Machines to responsible parties, and merconstic Agents on a Sallar.

Full particulars and sample work furnished on application.

Address, W. G. WILSON & Co.,

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64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston. PITTERS.

Now is the time to take Bitters. All the best medicinal Bitters can be found at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store.

PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS, Are taking the Lead.

Awarded Two Grand Gold Medals a the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1867. The Decoration of the "CROSS OF THE LINGION OF HON OR" conferred by IIIs Majorly, Emperor Napoleon, upon the inventor, WALTER A. WOOD.

They are the adopted Machines upon the Imperial Farms of France, England Belgium, Spain, and several European Duchies. They are Selected because they are the best,

They are the Cheapest. First Petzs and State Trial held at Rochester, Mine., First Petzs at Grand State Trial held at Rochester, Mine., August 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1867. Besides, over 150 First Prizes in other contests. There are a few localities in Maine where Agents have not been pointed for the sale of these Muchines. Application should be add immediately. Persons desiring to secure one for use, had otter order now. DINGLEY & BROTHER, Gardiner, Me., General Agents for the State. All communications should be addressed to G. A. WRITE, Augusta, Mc.

Turning or Tedding Hay EVER INVENTED. By the use of this Machine the farmer is enabled to have his Hay Cut, Cured and Stored in the Barn IN ONE DAY!! Thereby av iding all risk of damage from storms and sudder showers And not only is it quickly dried, but it is done far more evenly and perfectly than can possibly be done by hand, s

THE QUALITY OF THE HAY CRYP Is very much Increased. A strong recommendation in favor of the AMERICAN HAY TEDDER

BURT'S SELF-ADJUSTING HORSE HAY RAKE,

IN THE MARKET,

And the best adapted to light or heavy crops, rough or smooth land. One of the most important festures of this rake is that the draft of the horse tends to hold the rake down just in proportion to the accumulation of the hay in front of the teeth. It is easily operated, and is the MOST SIMPLE and DURABLE RAKE IN USE.

Harrison, Cusco, and Enrly Sebre. Harrison, \$5 per bushel, \$1.50 per peck. Cusco, \$2.50 per bushel, 75 cents per peck. Also, a few bushels of the White Peach Blow, fical white, floury, of most excellent quality, \$2.50 per bushel, 75 cents per peck.

The Harrison and Cusco are said to be the most productive of

MOSES H. HUSSEY, North Berwick, Maine. LOOK! READ! REFLECT!

Cost refunded if it fails to relieve every Bil-

Best Inducements Ever Offered! namely.—
That we can and will sell more Goods, and better, for ONE DOLLAR, than any like concern in the world. The reason is plainly to be seen. With a very large cash capitel, we are enabled to keep agents in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, who are prepared at all times to pick up any and all fob lots of goods offered for cash.

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DR. RUSSEUS GREAT AMERICAN BURN REMEDY re-moves fire from burns in ten minutes. MAY'S ROYAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS, The best in the world!

MAY'S OLD CONSTITUTION BITTENS—the Great Cure for Dyspepsia and Stemach Disorders.

NEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH DROPS—Infallible cure in Chest and Threat Complaints.

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Why will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine, when \$25 will buy a better one for all Practical purposes. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers beg to inform their numerous friends that the "Franklin" and "Diamond" Machine is to be had in any quantity. This Machine is a double thread, complete with Table, constructed upon entirely new principles, and DOE\$ NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the poor man's Eewing Machine, and is warranted to excel all others, as thousands of patrons will testify.

17 AGENTS WANTED.—Machines sent to Agents on trial, and given away to families who are needy and deserving. Adgress J. O. OTIS & CO., Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT.

515 to \$30 a day guarranteed. Male or female agents wanted

\$15 to \$30 a day guarranteed. Male or female agents wanted n every town—descriptive circulars free. Address Sm16 JAMES C. RAND & CO., Biddeford, Me.

TRUE'S POTATO PLANTER.
IMPROVED FOR 1803. Baves the labor of 12 to 20 men. It has received the Grand Silver Medal of the American Institute, and first premiums at the New York and Vermont State Fairs, the New England Year, International Fair at Norristown, Pa., and several others. It is recommended by S. B. Todd, Agricultural Educación N. F. Times, J. Harris, writer of "Walks and Talte" in the Smerican Agriculturist, and many others in every section of the Union, who have used them. Orders for Machinus promptly filled. Western-States for sale. Send stamps for pamphigh.

B. B. DUNNING & CO. Agrets in Bauron.

RARE CHANCE FOR A WOOL CARDER.

Any experienced Wool Carder and Cloth Dresser, wishing to change their location for carrying on their business, or having moisey to invest in the Carding business cannot do better than to locate in this village, which is the business centre for the farmers of northern Arcostock. There is no wool carder here and no better location in New Rughand. The undersigned would like to emgage in the business in dompany with an experienced Carder. Good water power and building can be obtained on easy terms. For further particulars address.

Presqueisle, 7cb. 24th, 1868.

THROUGH TICKETS TO THE

VIA THE Grand Trunk Railway, For reliable information or Tickets, call at the GENERAL TICKET OFFICE Portland & Ken-

and at the principal stations on the line of the Portland and Ken nebec Railroad. 7 J. W. CLAPP, Agent. FRUITTREES, GRAPE VINES &c. The very best varieties for this climate.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to all wanting Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, Grape Vines, Currants, Strawberries, &c. that he has a splendid clock of the popular hardy varieties, which he offers at prices as low as the same quality of trees and vines, &c., can be bought in the Mate. Mate.
Also, Van Buren's Golden Dwarf Peach, designed for pot culture, splendid great bearer, often bearing at one foot in hight, of excellent quality. Price \$1 each. Gooseberries, Blackberries and Raspberries, furnished if ordered early. Send for Catalogue, free. Address

8110

Plymouth, Me.

nebec R. R., Augusta, Me.,

FRUIT TREES,

Small Fruits. Grape Vines, and Rose Bushes. The subscribers have on hand a fine assortimer of first case Trees, which they offer for sale at the lowest market price. Trees delivered at Catalogue prices. Catalogue

HIRAM PREBLE, Agent, Gardiner.

3mli\* HERBERT & ALLEN, Rockland, Me. PORTLAND NURSERY. The stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES 

CHERRY HILL NURSERY. The subscriber offers a large assortment of

The subscriber offers a large assortment of Trees, Vines & Plants, Consisting of Standard and Dwarf Apples, Fears, Peaches; small Pruits. Flowering Shrabs, Roses, &c. Our stock of extra large GRAPE VINGS, is unexcelled in the State.

This nursery (established over 30 years) has been much enlarged of large and now offers rare inducements to those buying in large or small quantities. A new Catalogue will be smalled to all applicants, for one letter stamp. Address.

T. C. THURLOW,

4w16 FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in West Gardiner, on the mail road from Hallowell to Litchfield, 6 miles from Hallowell and the same from Gardiner. This farm contains about 90 acres of land well divided into tiliage, pasturing, and woodland, cuts about 20 tons of hay, is well f-noed with stone wall, and in the estimation of good judges there are 1000 cords of wood, there are good buildings donsisting of a large convenient house, well finished and in good repair, with L and woodshed and bara 36x50 feet, two good wells of water are convenient to house and bara; there is a large orchard in good fearing condition, mostly engrafted, also a good maple orch rd. A more pleasant iccation cannot be found in the county. For further information call on the premises.

D. A. HORN.

March 17, 1868.

Situated in Manchester on the Hallowell road, pmile from Manchester Corner and 34 miles from Hallowell, containing 80 acres of good land, very conveniently divided, with orchard, tilinare land, patters and woodlet, all which lay as land ya and convenient as can be found upon any farm in the county, land is excellent for wheat, plenty of good water. Buildings are good, house 12 stories with L. has nine fluided rooms, woodshed, hophouse and barn about 40x46 with shed. For further particulars inquire on the premises of JOHN WOODS, or BENJ. D. WOODS.

Manchester, March 17, 1863.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell the farm on which he now which he now lives in Anson, situated about six miles from the village of North Anson, containing 540 acres, about 200 acres of which are under cutivation. He will also sell at the same time if which dby the purchaser his stock and farming tools, which consist of 280 sheep, 17 horned cattle, 2 horeses, and all the farming tools necessary to carry on such a place. The buildings are a story and half house with L, a woodshed, three barns, blacksmith shop, and hop-house all in good repair. Four acres of orcharding consisting of appler, plums, and cherries. Plenty of water at house and barns. The whole is well fenoed and well timbered Baid farm without a hundred tens of hay. Terms casy, and title perfect. Inquire of the subscriber on the farm or RFGRAIM CRAGIN, at North Anson.

Anson. March 18, 1838.

FARM FOR SALE.

The homestead farm of Law's Chesley, late of Mt
Vernon, deceased. Situated in Mt. Vernon, on the
road leading from Mt. Vernon village to Vienna village, about one
mile from each, containing 100 serve of exact ent land suitably
divided into tillage, pasture and woodland—a plenty of wood and
good timber lot. The buildings are good, consisting of a good
convenient house and barn, certage-house, hog-house and grassary, all in good repair and mostly new. Well watered by well, ry, all in good repair and mostly new. Well states by prings and a pond. There is a young and thrifty orchard just oming into bearing. Cut the present year from 25 to 30 tops of say. Boil light and easy tilled, and very productive. Situation erry pleasant, with Churches School and Mills near. For 'unber sarticulurs apply to ALONZO F. CHESLEY, Mt. Vernon, or B. F. MITCHELL, Belgrade Mills, or on the premises in Mounewall.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS
FOR SALE.
Pleasantly situated in Lewiston and Webstor, and one mile from the city of Lewiston, and one mile from the city of Lewiston, and one mile from the city of Lewiston, and one mile from Lewiston to Bowdoinbam, soil and tuildings good, and for wood, water and orchards it is not surpassed by any in the country. Apply to SAMUEL SCHINSON on the premises.

JERSEY BULL.

I have purchased the

FULL BLOOD JERSEY BULL,

Vassalboro'. March 9, 1866. FOR SALE. I have one
FULL BLOOD JERSEY BULL,
one full Blood Jersey heifer one year old of the Dr. Holmes
stock for sale, the stock is in good condition.
Will B. BONNEY.

E. FRANK COE'S Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime, DERUVIAN GUANO. WARRANTED PURE.

Winthrop, March 24, 1863.

THE MOST VALUABLE, RELIABLE AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER ENOWN.

For sale in any quantity, received direct from Government Agents

O. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
1218

Yielding 100 bushels from 1 of seed. Of a better and nicer quality and superior in all respects to the Gommon Oat, and yielding 3 times as nucls. Every farmer needs them, and should procureing the seed at once. 1299 bushels raised the past year from one acre, and only 13 bushels of seed. Circulars sent to address, on receipt of stamp. Price, post paid, 56 ocus per quart. \$2 for 4 lbs. In bulk, at \$3 per peck, and \$10 per bush. Address.

H. C. PEASE, General Agent, 5110 TALIAN BEES FOR SALE. After having twenty five years experience in Bee-keeping, and having proved the superiority of the Italian bees over the nativo bees. I am now prepared to farnish full swarms with mevcable scomb hives. Also, shall be prepared after June Ist, 1868, to furnish Queens. Purity of stock guaranted.

Persons desiring Queens or Blives, or their Bees transferred the coming season, will do well to seed in their orders soon; first come, first served. For further information, terms &s., send for circular.

P. O. Address Farmington Falls, Me.

DAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES. E. PAGE & CO.,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, Hallowell, Maine,
offer at low prices 5 tons pure Ground White Lead, 5 tons No. 1
pure Ground White Lead, 1000 gallons Linesed Oil, 300 gallons
Coach and Furniture Varnish; and a general assertment of other
Paints.
They also have for sale 300 tons GROUND PLASTER, for
farming purposes, also 2 tons OIL MNAL for cattle.

May, 2, 1897.

DOCTOR DAVEIS, Free Street, Portland.
Gives special attention to all ed to all the IMPROVED MODERN OPERATIONS for its re-ef. Sm10\*

PULLER'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS, For the cure of Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, Nervous Deb-&c. A gentie hazative they cleanes the stometh and how promote digestion, and restore lost appetite. Prepared and at FULLER'S Drug Store.

DURCHASERS CAN SAVE MONAY,
Who buy Drugs, Medicines, Tollet and Fancy Goods at Pal
RIDGE'S Drug Store, Corner Water-61. and Market Square.

and not because FIRST PRIZE-Gold Medal-At Great National Field Trial

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER, (Patented Dec. 25, 1868, May 7 and Oct. 15, 1867.)
THE BEST AND ONLY

PERFECT MACHINE

Very Great Ease of Draft, To operate, it being but light work for one horse. It is very LIGHT and so SIMPLE and DURABLE that it CANNOF GAT OUT OF REPAIR.

ced by all who have seen it as, SUPERIJA TO ANY Wire Tooth Horse Rake

AMES PLOW COMPANY, Quincy Hall, Boston. CEED POTATOES.

The Harrison and Casoo are said to be the most productive of all potatoes and are excellent quality when ripe. From one bushel of Harrisons planted last spring, I raised fifty bushels of good sound potatoes; some have raised even more than that, sixty bushels from one bushel. The Harrison potatoes are now selling by resonmen in New York, from \$5 to \$7.50 per bushel. The Early Schee are very productive and very early, excellent quality, and very superior for marketing.

Two or more kinds sent in barrel or box by Railroad or Express as directed. 25 cents extra will be charged for box or bar-

Eitle 30 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. PIBE: FIRE:: FIRE:::

Orest and involvements.

NEWELL'S OAPSINIA—the greatest Panacca in medicine for Cholera and Fever and Ague.

Por sale by all Druzgists. NEWELL, MAY & CO. Proprietors, 21 & 23 Haverill Street, Hoston, Muss.

K4#16

TITCOMB & DORR,
2mis13 West End Kennebec Bridge.

B. B. DUNNING & CO., Agents in Bangon 4w17 J. L. TRUE, Benton, Me OEN. KNOX will make the season of 1865 in the boro' Maine.

500 of SPRAGUE'S RHUBARB,
For sale, ready for the table 1st of May and continues seed through the season, 25 cents ger plant.
S. P. MAYBERBY.
Cape Elizabeth, March 28, 1868.

And yet I have met with a fairy— You needn't go shaking your curls— A geonine spirit and airy, Like her who talked nothing but pearis:

You may laugh if you like little Mabel, i knew you're exceedingly wise;
But Pve seen her as plain as Pm ablo
To see unbelief in your eyes.

A marvelous creature! I really Can't say she is gifted with wings, Or residus in a tuip; but clearly, She's quest of all beautiful things. Whenever she comes from her castle, The snow isdes away like a dream, And the pine com's inicit tassel Melts, and drops into the stream.

The dingy gray moss on the boulder Takes color like bright burnished The brook puts its silvery shoulder Again to the dripping mill-wheel!

The robin the wren fly to meet her; The honey-bee hums with delight; The morning breaks brighter and sa More tenderly falleth the night!

The roadsides, in pastures and meaded The buttercups, growing bold, For her sake light up the shadows, With disks of tremulous gold.

Even the withered, bough blossoms, Grateful for smallght and rain— Even the hearts in our bosoms Are leaping to greet her again! What fairy in all your romances Is such an enchantress as she,

### Our Story-Teller.

Who blushes in roses and pansies, And sings in the birds on the tre

### WAITED FOR AT DOWNLEY STATION

As I stood at my door, looking for a passing cab, I could not help wishing that I had taken my wifes advice, and gone to Downley by an earlier train. The weather had grown much worse instead of better, and not only did the wind blow as boisterously as it had done all day, but its gusts now drove before them a heavy rain which would have wetted one through in a very few minutes. As a rule disengaged cabs carwing slowly past my house were a musance, and now I had waited full a quarter of an hour without seeing one, and I knew that the margin beyond the number of minutes absolutely necessary for getting to the sta-

had waited full a quarter of an hour without seeing one, and I knew that the margin beyond the number of minutes absolutely necessary for getting to the station was growing dangerously narrow. There was a howl—there was a deluge! I could never walk to the station in this. Ah! there was one. In answer to the man's hail I dashed through my little garden, and in a few seconds was inside a four wheeler.

"Great Southern, sir' yessir," said the man, as he stood at the door, the rain pouring from his oilskin in streams. "An uncommon nasty night, sir."

So it was, and so I fancy the poor fellw found it, for when he opened the door for me to alight at the station, a complete ring of water formed where he stood. We were in prety good time after all, and I got my ticket and was seated comfortably in the carriage for some minutes before the moment of starting. There were very few passengers in any of the carriages, and in the one by which I traveled, and which was marked for the Downley branch, there were but two or three, and I was the only occupant of my compartment. The last bell had rung, the whistle had sounded, the premonitory scream from the engine had been given, and then of course, had followed the first tug, when I neard a voice shout—

"This way, sir, this way."

A guard tore along the platform, followed by a belated passenger; my door was unlocked, the stranger jumped panting in, the door was slammed too, a shilling changed hands rapidly, and we swept from the station.

"By Jove," exclaimed the new-comer, wiping his

"By Jove," exclaimed the new-comer, wiping his

thing,"
"Very," I assented, "and the last train too." "The last train, certainly," said my companion.
"I believe there is no way whatever of getting Downley if you miss this train."

"There is none," I replied, "which is very incom "Oh, excessively so," returned he. "Have yo

of course, as he said this, he exhibited his cigar case, and finding I had no objection, he pressed a cigar upon me, which I may remark was one of the very best I ever smoked, and then, without further speech, he reclined with his eyes closed, as though in

He was a tall good-looking man, with fine beard and noustache, very black and full. But I could not help hinking that his head was a little too much like a head from a hair dresser's window; and his attire was a trifle too like a picture from a fashion book. Somehow, everything about him was too new and glossy to please me entirely, and his jewelry was also too pro-fuse, but it could not be denied that his eigar was a

rapital one.

I sank into a revery as deep as his own; indeed, I rather suspect I had begun to doze, when I was roused by the stopping of the train. My companion roused himself too. I was on the side nearer to the platform, and looked out.

"A rough night still, isn't it?" he said.

"It is, indeed," I replied. "Just put your head out, and try how the wind is blowing."

"No, thank you," he replied with a smile, "I will take your word for it."

I laughed in reply, and was about to close the win-

take your word for it."

I laughed in reply, and was about to close the window, when the guard looked in. The official passed on, but returned in a few seconds, and stared somewhat curiously, I fancied, into the carriage. The ream and the tug came again and on we went.
"That fellow had a good stare at you," said my

companion.
"Well, I fancled he looked chiefly at you," I said;
"but the fact was, I have no doubt, he smelt a somewhat powerful odor of tobacco" and he wished us to
see that he did." see that he did."
"I shouldn't wonder," said the stranger, throwing
himself back with the languid air of one who takes
no interest in a conversation. "Do we stop again before we arive at Downley branch?"

"No," I replied.
"Very good then," he continued; "let us make curselves comfortable."

And, by way of doing this, he unlocked a black value he had with him, and drew out a couple of bottles of champagne, which proved as good in quality as his cigars. He next produced contrivances for

es, which shut up into a mere ring. With these ances, very merrily journeyed over the twelve which remained of the maine line, when Down-

train.

"All tickets, ready, if you please," said the collector, appearing at the door. As we handed our pieces
of pasteboard to the man, the same guard who had
twice before looked in, peered over his shoulder, to
the annoyance of my companion, who muttered something strongly condemnatory of his impudence.

In another moment the main line train was thundering over the viaduct, and dashing, with its roaring
and its sparks, into utter darkness, while our modest
little engine came fussing out of some siding, and was
hooked on to its smaller charge,

"Now we are off for Downley," exclaimed my new
friend.

friend.

But he was wrong. A delay of some minutes yet took place, which really seemed quite unnecessary; for there was not a soul on the platform—along which the gusts of rain and wind swept fercely—ave and except the station master, who, well wrapped up, twice walked slowly past our carriage, and looked sideways at us, with a very keen expression, or so I fancied. My follow traveller did not see this, as he was fixedly staring into vacancy from the other side was fixedly staring into vacancy from the other side of the carriage. At last we puffed on to the branch. We had got into pretty good speed as we passed the second platform, which, on the Downley branch, exists for the convenience of up passengers, when to my amazement, the door was pulled open, and a young man jumped in.

rous game; and surely we have been long enough the station for you to get in leisurely."
"Yes," he said with a grin.
On looking at him, I thought he was one of the ost disipated, impudent looking young fellows I had

Then he stopped, without any preceptable reason, ogin again, and to wink at me. I tried to freeze im by a scornful look, but it had not the least effect

friend. "I only thought of coming to Downley, because it was, I supposed a quiet, retired place; but I don't know the neighborhood."

"I do," I said, "f. llow me." He followed me accordingly, and I told him that I would take him to the little inn at which I usually lodged; and where I could obtain a bed for him. This latter offer he declined. He said he would just wash, and have some bread and cheese, and then walk across the country to a town he named some few miles off. I of coarse allowed him to decide on his own movements without comment, and in a few minutes we arrived at the inn, which was, luckily, a good way out of Downley in our direction. Tired and aplashed as he was, for the night was still wet and tempestuous, the officer decided upon having "his crust," as he called it, which turned out to be a very hearty meal of cold roast beef before refreshing himself with a wash. I then took him up stairs to my room, and as we crossed the landing he said, pointing to the staircase:

"Where does that flight lead to?"

"Oh, only to the back yard of the house," I replied and we entered.

I had obtained two candles, and he went, taking

The relation of ingenious and preposterous stories may not be the most profitable occupation in which one could be engaged; but it is one of those exercises of grotesque fancy which may serve very well now and then for an hour's entertainment. The most famous and systematic originator of this sort of stories is supposed to be an individual called the Baron Munchausen, and his name has become a synonym for literary efforts of this character. The term canard, from the French, is often used to signify an improbable story, and its origin, which may be new to some of our readers, excellently illustrates the meaning of the word. A Frenchman once sent to a newspaper a statement of an experiment which he had lately made proving the wonderful voracity of ducks. He had a flock, he said, of twenty of these fowls. One day he killed one of them, and cutting it into very small pieces, fed it, feathers and all, to the other nucteen, who ate it all up in a few minutes. He then killed another, and cutting it into small pleoce fed it to the other eighteen, and it was quickly devoured. He killed another, and fed it to the seventeen remaining ducks, and still another which he fed to the sixteen; and so continued until finally there was but one duck left, which duck had, of course, eaten all the other nineteen. Canard being the French word for duck, any exaggerated story was subsequently called a "canard," or a "duck story;" as in this country we speak of a "fish story," or a "shake story."

It is sometimes very well to exaggerate a little for the sake of bringing ridicule upon those who relate "tough yarns," and imagine that the listeners will believe them. Some one gives the advice:

Whenever you hear a tale that is a "thumper," Show so surprise, but sim at something higher.

began the gentleman, and his voice was flow husky and quivering.

"That doesn't matter, that I see," retorted the youth, "the only question is, are you afraid of a policeman just now, or are you not?"

"Well, there are circumstances at present——"

"That will do," interrupted the clerk; "I don't want to know any particulars. It was the guard of the down train, Bill Rixon (he's been a policeman himself,) put the station master at the Junction on the scent. They were very close over it. Didn't my to me there Sam, you share in whatever reward we get; and, of course, they encoyet to get something."

"But what is the use of your telling me this now?" demand the gentleman.

"Just this," veturned Mr. Samuel. "Can you find a pound or two for advice that will get you cut safe?" "Yes; here are five sovereigns. Will that do?" said my friend.

"Good!" disculated the clerk, dropping the money into his pocket; now listen. About a mile this side of Downley, the road is under repair, and the orders are not to run over at more than five miles an hour—in fact, just before they get there the train very nearly stops. I'll tell you the right place to jump out, and I've got a key. If this other party can manage it, he don't you raise birger annies than these in American."

not to run over at more than five miles an hour—in fact, just before they get there the train very nearly stope. I'll tell you the right place to jump out, and I've got a key. If this other party can manage it, he had better make himself scarce too, I think. There will be a row when they open the doors at Downley."
"But what will you do?" asked my fellow traveller.
"Why, you don't suppose I should be such a fool as to stay in after you had got out," retorted the clerk with a laugh. "Nobody knows I'm in the train, and it's worth my walking four miles to my lodgings if I can earn five pounds by doing it."

"Now, sir," said the stranger, turning to me, "it is not fair for me to involve you in this trouble."
"Don't mention it," I said. It was a stupid thing to say, but perhaps the champague had something to do with it.

"But I must mention it," returned my fellow-passenger. "The fact is that it is dangerous for you to remain here. If the carriage arrives with no one but

to say, but perhaps the champage had something to do with it.

"But I must mention it," retarned my follow-passenger. "The fact is that it is dangerous for you to remain here. If the carriage arrives with no one but you in it, the officers will certainly mistake you form. Two days, at least, will be required to eatability our identity, during which you will be kept closely confined."

This was an alarm in prospect indeed. Two day's confinement, not to speak of the annoyance and disgrace, would have been ruin to me. I had busines on the following day of vital importance, which could not possibly be postponed, and my companion's anticipations seemed only too probable. "If hope," I said hesitatingly, "I hope you have not been engaged in any transaction of a questionable nature."

"Oh, as to that," returned my companion, "I will tell you frankly the whole truth about this painful cannot betray me. I am an officer in the army. I cannot betray me. I am an officer in the army. I cannot betray me. I am an officer in the army. I cannot we attend the following a continued that the hours are contained in the case. He brought most unfounded charges against me, which, were certain officers in England, I could easily rebut. In their absence I may be ruined. I sent off two expresses to Canada and Bengal yesterdy, but until they return I must conceal myself. But I weary you."

"Par from it," I exclaimed, "pray go on."

"That fill tell roome quence, I should merely have shown you that the Houcrable Gerald de Mortimer—have you an army is about you?"

"The fill tell consequence, I should merely have shown you that the thourable Gerald de Mortimer—have you an army is about you?" said the fugitive.

"You can," I exclaimed. "You can," eloched Sawnuel, and then we all shook hands. The officer sould be a should an argued to the way and Samuel the telegraph clerk, also murmured that it was familiar to him.

"May I confile in you?" said the fugitive.

"You can," I exclaimed. "You can," eloched Sawnuel, and the we all shook hands. The of

"You can," I exclaimed. "You can," echoed Samuel, and then we all shook hands. The officer stooped to his valise again, and the clerk hurriedly whispered—
"I say, we're all right."

He winked and struck the side of his nose with his finger, and I mechanically imitated his gesture. The for such I had decided was his rank—produced another bottle, this time of brandy, and we all three quaffed to his essape—Samuel, the telegraph clerk, drinking, it seemed to me, rather more than his share.—
"Adieu my preserver," exclaimed the officer, as the clerk rose and carefully unlocked the door.

"Fling out your bag," said the youth; this was accordingly done. "Now jump the way the train is going,"

We did so and though a good deal shaken no harm was done, and we saw the angry lights at the rear of the carriages disappear with quickened speed round a curve.

"Well I'm off," exclaimed the clerk; "good luck to you, captain;" and he vanished in the darkness.

"Now, where on earth are we to go?" said my friend. "I only thought of coming to Downley, because it was, I supposed a quiet, retired place; but I don't know the neighborhood."

I don't know the neighborhood."

"He clored shade, also passing, precipitating her along with himself upon a large dog. The dog, frightened out of its propriety, bolted off, and ran between the legs of another geatleman, who, in falling, drew the string of a kite from the hands of a boy The kite of course fell, and in falling frightened a span of horses attached to a wagon in an alley near by. The horses ran down the alley. A man who was building a fire in a carpenter's shop by which they passed, started up to see what was the matter, and in doing so dropped his lighted match among the shawings. A fire was the consequent dam ges?"

The train of circumstances here related remind one of the story of the Frenchman who attempted to commit suicide. He was determined not to be thwarted in his purpose, so he provided himself with a ladder, a rope, a pistol, a box of matches, and a vial of poison, and went

must remove thin, shook him, till it Mado him yellow, gaunt and bony; Shook him till he reached his death be Shook him till it shuffled for him Off his mortal coll, and then, it Having half him cold and quiet. Shook the earth all down upon him; And he lice beneath his gravestone, liver placking, shaking, and he liver the state of the state o

The most wonderful country in the world is China. It contains nearly one-half of the population of the earth. The provinces, which are governed by the licutenants of the emperor, are larger and more thickly peopled than any European kingdom. The civilization of China is older than that of Europe, and there is scarcely any so-called modern invention, with the exception of the steam engine and telegraph, that has not been in use for many conturies in China. Popular education is more general there than in any other country in the world, and the social structure is so firmly and securely established that it seems impossible to shake it in the least. Indeed, the more one learns concerning this remarkable country and its people, the more interesting does the study of them become.

RUY THE BEST. Buy the Cheapest. BUY THE MOST EFFICACIOUS. BUT THE MOST PERMANENT,

THE CUMBERLAND BONE COMPANY Pertinue, Maine, tres a most Superior Fertiliser. The Raw Bone Super-Phosphate Having Repeatedly Proved more Effica-than any other in the market.

LET IT BE JUDGED BY MS PRUITS! A comparative trial by Mr. Robert Gray, of Fredericten, N. B., a celebrated Scotch farmer and breeder of Ayrshire stock, resulted as follows:—350 pounds persone of pure Feruviac Guano, (the dearest manure in the market) gave 400 bushels of Swedish Turnips per sere. 350 pounds of Cumberland Super-Phasphate gave 500 bushels.

In the "Country Gentleman" of Dec. 12, 1867, is the report of a tried by S. C. Pattee, of Warner, N. H., where the "Cumber-land" gave larger increase than Peruvian Guane, or either of four other brands of Super-Phosphates.

HUNDREDS OF STATEMEN'RS from many reely offered of a tance like the following:

1 used the past year 300 pounds per acre of Cumberland Super-Phosphate, on three acres of land, previously yielding only half a ton of hay per acre. The crop was 102 bushels of good sound corn, weighing 58 pounds per bushel. No other manure used.

LAURISTON GUILD.

BRYEEL, Dec. 4, 1867. "From two years experience I am highly pleased with it. Shi continue to use it and to recommend it strongly to the public. N. T. TBUE, M. D., Sen. Ed. Me. Farmer.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 5, 1867.

"The Cumberland Super-Phosphase has given excellent satisaction. We could send many testimonials from our most proment farmers."

B. LIBBEY & CO. Branse, Dec. 6, 1867.

There is but one opinion with those to whom I sold the Cumberland Super-Phosphate. All agree that it is the best article in use. I predict a large sale for it another apring.

J. W. PORTER.

BRUSSWICK, Nov. 25. 1867.

"I have used your fertilizer, and sold it. All say it is useful and economical, and will double the amount next year. I have sold other sorts heretofore, but none give soch satisfaction as this."

From Hon. Samuel Wasson, Surry. "Used three barrels of Cumberland Super-Phosphate this season; intend to use five times as much next year."
Nov. 29, 1867. From William S. Blanchard, Cumberland.

"I do not hesitate to say there were two bushels where it was out, to one where it was not. Ripened earlier." · From Samuel Taylor, Farfield.

"I purchased this year something more than six tons of the lumberland Super-Phosphate, and without going into detailed tatements, may say, that I have always been amply repaid in he increased value of my crops."

[Friend Taylor has used it every year since manufactured] From J. M. Carpenter, Esq, President of the Kenneber Union Agricultural Society. Union Agricultural Society.

"I used the Cumberland Super-Phosphate on corn and potatoes, in the hill, and on bariey. Proad-cast, with very marked success. I put it on Literante rows, in addition to other manure, and my only regret is, that I left any without it, and had so little to use. The plants all appeared more vigorous throughout the season, ripened earlier, and the increase of product was perfectly satismotory. I hope to be able to procure a larger quantity for next year."

Pitiston, November, 1867.

# With my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of introgers My circulars will explain. Address A. J. FUL-LAM, Springfield Vt.

# BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; ne disap-pointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful bluck or brown. Bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond Street N. Y.

Mend your own tin ware. No need of a sodering-iron. War-ranted the best of solder. Any lady lady can use it. Ask your druggist or grocer for it. Price 25 cents. A liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted. D. H. PREREZ & CO., Proprietors, 3 Tremoot Row. M. S. BURH & CU., General Agents, P3m13.

BOSTON, MASS.

The very innertant and extensive improvement which have recently been made in this popular Hots the largest in New England, crable the proprietors to offer Tourists, Families, and the Travelling Public, accommodations unconveniences superior to any other Hotel in the city. During it past summer additions have been made of numerons suits apartments, with bathlog rooms, water closets, &c., attache one of Tufts' magnificent passenger elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys guests to the upper story of the house in or minute; the entries have been newly and richly carpeted, at the entire house thoroughly repleashed and refurnished, maki it, in all its appointments, equal to any hotel in the country.

Telegraph Office, Billiard Halls and Cade on the first floor.

LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprieto
Sch. 1, 1868.

and place these splendid Vines within the reach of every one who has a garden

The subscribers would respectfully announce to all wanting Grape Vines the coming Spring, that they have on hand a large and splendid stock of the popular hardy varieties, which they offer absolutely at Nursery Wholesale Prices.

They have also a small but choice stock of WHITE GRAPE and OHERRY CURRANTS, and GOOSEBERBIES, which they offer at prices correspondingly low.

The attention of ail, and capecially Nurserymen and Dealers is invited. Great inducements are offered to clubs. Send for price circular containing Club rates.

ITThey have for sale at their Nursery, a fine stock of all the leading varieties of Apple Trees.

MARMERS ATTENTION!

THE BEST FERTILIZER! NOW OR EVER MANUFACTURED AND offered to the Public.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, Lately Improved and Pater HERBERT & HAIRSTON,

ANDREW COE, Beery Barrel and Bag Warran

Price in Boston, \$60.00 per ton.

price in Boston, \$60.00 per ton.

price in Boston, \$60.00 per ton.

Retail by

C. L. BARTLETT & CO., 128 16 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

Canton, Oxford Co., Feb. 8, 1868.

CROASDALE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE
Of LIME.
The best Fertilliser I have found yet. Having tried this and other Phosphates now in use in this State, and believing this to be superior to any, and assured by the manufactureers that they will send me none but A No 1,—genutine article—as they have always done heretofree—on failure it a single package. I have always done heretofree—on failure it a single package. I have accepted the Agency for this part of the State. And I would say to the farmers that I believe every dollar thus expended will give them from \$2 to \$5 the first year, on corn, beate, postators, or grain, and from \$2 to \$5 the first year, on corn, beate, postators, or grain, and from \$2 to \$5, may carry any reighbors tried it last year with as good success as myself. For sale at my residence by the barrel or ton at \$5.25 per 100 pounds, in less than a barrel at \$3\cdot constants per pound.

Reisson, March 1908, 1868.

CRAWFORD'S STUMP AND ROCK
EXTRACTOR AND ELEVATOR
Perfected. Seed for Oreniars giving full particulars.
Warren, Me., Jan. 1868. Of A. ORAWFORD.

\$2.00 TO \$5.00

TO THE FARMERS OF MAINE. BRADLEY'S Super-Phosphate of Lime Triumphant. No better proof of the superiority of my Super-Phosphate over

> Testimonials. From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

From Rev. Heavy Word Beecker.

BROOKLYE, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1868.

WM. L. BRADLEY, Boston. Dear Sir :—I used XL SuperPhosphate, of your manufacture, during the spring and summer
of 1807, with good effect. Its benefit was marked upon onious
and carrots.

Melons and cocumbers seemed to enjoy it. I applied it to my
laws, on grass, with decided benefit. A second season's trial confirms the good epinlon which I formed of it both for farm and
garden crops. Piesse send to Mr. Turners a half too for early
use.

From Hon. George B. Loring. Stra:—The Super-phosphate of Lierung.

Salam, Mass., Jan. 3, 1868.

Lierung. Strain Mass., Jan. 3, 1868.

Lierung. Strain Mass., Jan. 3, 1868.

Lierung. Jan. 3, 1868.

Lierun

In 1866, a comparative trial made by Charles M. Allen of Beverly, M. J., showed the increase from the Cumberland to be 50 per cent greater than from one other sort; twice as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as much as from a second; and eight times as being equal to the Cumberland!

HUNDREDS OF STATEMENTS from Maine farmers have been freely offered of a tenor like the following:

There is a second to the second time was very profitable and as lafactory.

JOHN MOARTHUR.

JOHN MOARTHUR. READFIELD, Ms., Jan. 29, 1868.

W. L. BRADLET—Dir Sir:—I have used your Superphosphat
of Lime on corn and potators in the hill, and on barley and gras
broadcast, for several years past with marked success, and co-n
sider it the cheapest and best fertilizer in the market, and would
not attempt to farm it without it.

Yours,

OLIVER PARSONS.

WM. L. BRADLEY—Deer Sir :—I shall probably sell more of your Phosphate this year than ever before, as it is the only Suer-Phosphate that gives general satisfaction.

Yours truly,

From the Watchmen and Reflector, Boston. "We consider Bradley's XL Super-Phosphate of Lime as the best Fertilizer in the market." Howard B. Wyman of Center Sidney, Mc. says: "I had rather save one table spoonful of Bradley's Super-Phosphate of Lime han a shovelfull of barnyard manure."

Obed Emery of Fatrfield, Mo., made his first trial of Super-Phosphate in 1867, using Bradley's XL, and another popular brand, on potatoes, when Bradley's gave him twenty-five (25) per cent. more potatoes than the other kind, on the same area of land of like quality. per cells. More possess that the control of the possess that the same fertilizers, the XL was twenty-on (21) per cent ahead, of the other, and was more than one hund red (100) per cent ahead of ashes and plaster. His neighbor frequently enquired what made the rows treated with Bradley Phosphate, look so much better than the others.

G. M. Gowell of Bowdoin, Sagadahoc Co., Me, had never used any phosphate till 1867, when he tried Bradley's and two other favorite brands, on corn, treating such kind precise y alike, and raised 120 bushels of ears per acre with Bradle y's and 108 with the other brand. He is fully convinced of the importance of using Saper-Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer, and will, of course, use the best.

Mr. WM. L. BRADLEY. Sir:—Last Summer I purchased: quantity of Super-Phosphate of Lime of your manufacture, of Mr. John Mc arthur; I applied it with the most manifest effect, and received most satisfactory results. It was equal to any fertilizes of its class ever used by me, and I can confidently recommend it as of great agricultural utility. I shall continue to use it quite largely.

cess. I put it on thernate rows, in administration in my only regret is, that I left any without it, and had so little nee. The plants all appeared more vigorous throughout the asso, ripened earlier, and the increase of product was perfectly for ext year. Pittston, November, 1867.

Bulk for bulk it has far more fertilling power, while it weighs may about two thirds as much as the lower priced, inferir rorts a market, and is also permanent, as well as immediately effective.

Its quality is the same from year to year. A reduction in the cost of some constituents permits its sale lower by five dollars per ton, than in any year before. Be sure you get the Gemune

Cumsberland Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, other sorts having been repeatedly sold under its name.

Cumsberland Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, other sorts having been repeatedly sold under its name.

Cumsberland Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, other sorts having been repeatedly sold under its name.

Climater in the cost of two every year were good, much better than quality, as can be found in the town, on an eld plain that had had no manure for forty years, to my certain knowledge, with three handred pounds of your Phosphate to the same concentrated manure that compares with it.

Truly years,

Banuer Conscious, Banuer Samuer Samue

Casaberland Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, other sorts having been repeatedly sold under its name.

It is made under the sole direction of Mr Goodale, generally known as an accomplished Chemist, and as Secretary of the Maine Board of agriculture.

The manufacture is conducted on the belief that "the best is the cheapest," that the interests of the buyer and seller are identical; that the interests of the buyer and seller are identical; that the interests of both are most fully served by using none but the best materials and in the most skillful manner—such and every substance and proportion belog employed with a view to cohance its manural value, and nothing whatever merely to cheapen its cost.

Unlike some "duper-Phosphates," this is not a mere special manure, fit only for special purposes, but is a general measure of manure, fit only for special purposes, but is a general measure. Address orders to UUMBERLAND BONE COMPANY, Portland, Address orders to UUMBERLAND BONE COMPANY, Portland, Lawiston; B Libbert & Concentrated form.

Address orders to UUMBERLAND BONE COMPANY, Portland, Lawiston; B Libbert & Concentrated with your Phosphate to be twice as large as the other. I used it also on my meadow as well as on wheat, cut and rye, and an as a OSGOOD, Saco; I HOMP-ON & PUTN AM, Lawiston; B Libbert Noyes, B. B. DUNNING & Co., and CHICK & PRESCOTT. Rangor; A. T. CAM-BELL, Brusswick; M. A. BRAUKSTT. Limerick; BLAISDELL, HALLEIT & CONCORD, Mass, Feb 6, 1868 & Co., Watervillie; G. & C. BLIES, Freeport; J. W. PORTER, Strong; SEWARD DILL, Philips; and by many other respectable dealers in various places in the State.

From Ex-Governor Holbrook, of Verment.

Bastler, Esq., Boston—Dear Sir:—I used your Super
Phosphate last year in every part of my garden and ground
and in every instance with most satisfactory results.

Beyond all question, you make a superior Super-phosphate
equal to all you claim for it, and indeed, more tos.

8-11 Very respectfully yours.

F HOLBROOK.

# BAKER'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.



W. BAKER & CO.'S American, French, Hemmopathio WANILLA CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, Cocoa Paste, Hossmopat Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Oracked Cocoa, &c.

THESE Manufactures, to which FIRST PREMIUMS
have been awarded by the chief Institutes and
Fairs of the Union, and at the PARIS EXPOSITION
OF 1867, are an excellent diet for children, invalids
and persons in health, allay rather than induce the
nervous excitement attendant upon the use of tea
or coffee, and are recommended by the most eminent
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For sale by the principal Grocers in the United States. WALTER BAKER & CO.,

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REAL ESTATE OF ANY DESCRIPTION. GRAY'S

N. E. Real Estate Journal,

DRO BONO PUBLICO. The only Store in Augusta WHERE YOU CAN BUY GROCERIES at the following Cash Prices.

Good "Best Ooleng Tea, Good "Nice Molasses, Good Syrup, Downers' Kerosem Northern Lard, Clear Salt Pork, Pure Java Coffse, Good Raisins, Every Article Warranted.

PROCKERY & GLASS WARE. Water St., nearly Opposite Post Office, 45 MARSHALL WHITEED. JEW GROCERY STORE.

SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS.

The undersigned having opesed a new Grocery Store at No. 2, Granite Hall Block offer to the public a new and fresh stock of Groceries, Flour Creekery, Ghe a and Wooden Ware. The best of Sugars, Teas and other articles for family use as low as they can be purchased elsewhere:—Japan Teas, \$1.15 to \$1.50; Oolong, \$1.10 to \$1.50; Sunchors. chewhere: —Japan Teas, \$1.15 to \$1.36; Ooloog, \$1.10 to \$1.35 Southog, \$1. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Cas paid for Country Produce. SYLVESTER, BARKER BROS. Augusta, Nov. 4, 1867.

C. W. COCHRANE & CO.. Roofs and Roofing Materials. 14t Office, 54 Kilby St., Boston, Mann

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NEURALGIA AND ALL **NERVOUS** DIGEASES.

It to an Unfailing Remedy

In all cases of Heuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TW or THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and genera nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the cutire system, in its use for a few days, or a few weeks to the u most, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely falls to produce a complete and permanent curs.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It has long been in constant use by many of our most emi-physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified appro-

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It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and med cines throughout the United States, and by

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. 787

TURNER'S NEURALGIA PILLS, Sold in Augusta at FULLER'S Drug Store.

Every one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up the system depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At suc times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicina

timulants, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Being free from Alchohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing Strength, Vigor and New Life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

This Medicine is a NERVE TONIC. It stops the waste of vitality, braces the Nerves, and regulates the system. Sleepjossness, Iritiability, Loss of Energy, Loss of Appetite, Pyspepsia, nent, infusing Strength, Vigor and New Life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

When C. Stanting Free of Househouse N. V.

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Remedy for Female Complaints,

Remedy for Female Complaints,

Ever offered to the public Prestration of Strength Hysteria—
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TRUE & MANLEY. Corner Water Street and Market Square, AUGUSTA, MAINE. Agents wanted in all the towns in theCounty

grobate Aotices. ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1868.

JOHN BLANGHARD, Executor of the last will of Louis Knox, late of West Gardiner, to said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., vis: The homestead farm of said deceased:

deceased:

Oadenso, That notice thereof be given three weeks successive prior to the second. Monday of April Beat, in the Maine Farer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested in attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, a show cause, if any, why the prayer said petition should not wrented.

ENNEBEC COUNTY and Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1858.

WEALTHY HALL, widow of Robert Hall, late of Vassalbo rough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of appointed Executor of the last will and testament of aLVIEL WILBUR, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebee, decoased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving hond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to axhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to March 9th, 1865

16\*

PAUL WING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of HOSEA ELLIOTT, late of Payette, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by civing bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are descred to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to March 9th, 1978.

March 9th, 1978. MARTIN METCALF, has of Litosher has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of MARTIN METCALF, has of Litosher'd, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all included desired to exhibit the same for settlements.

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